F306


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THE WHITE HOUSE
Late Afternoon, April 20, 19006




Number One Hundred and Sixty-five.

# FARMER'S ALMANACK, 

CaLCULATED ON A NEW AND IMP1ROVED PLAN FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

## M S B

Being 1st after Bissextile or Leap Year, and (until July 4) 181st year of American Independence

Fitted for Boston, And the Ňew England States, with Spechal Corrections and Calculationa to Ansfer for all the United States.
Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations and the Farmer's Calendar for every month
in the year, a variety of
NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.
Established IN 1792
IBY ROMBERETES TMOHAS.


ALL THE COMFORTS OF WINTER

Chilhlains sore on all your toes, Icicles hung from your nose. Rheumatis' in ail your limbs. Noddie full of aches and whims.
Cbaps upon your hands and lips,

And lumbago in your hins, To your hed you shlv'ring creep. There to freeze, but not to sleep. For the sheets that look so nice, Are to you two sheets of tee.

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## TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This is the 16ath consecutive annual edition of The (Old) Farmer's Almanac ( $k$ ) . . . the oldest continuously publisherl, in the same name and format, periodical in Anerica. This edtion is for the year 19.0 or Atomic Year 13. Last year's edition aqain enjoyed the largest paid amanae newsstand sale in the world. The distribution this year will excerd one million copies.
The astronomical calculations have once more been prepared by Loring B. Audrews; the weather by Abe Weatherwise; poetry by David Morton, Farm Calendars Dy Benjanin M. Rice. Once again we have favored our predilection for old woodcuts, those used in the Fish \& Game section being current in Ireland in the year the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. Fur the entonragement of those who, likn ourshlyes, believe Nature will one day reveal her secrets for more than destructive use by man, we have included certain material on the Queen Bee (page 71) and Mushrooms (page 41). By popular request we have returned the Moon Weather Table to page 100, and for your amusement substituted two pages ( 48 and 6is) of Illustrated Rebinses for the usual Puzzles and Word charales. In addition, as yon will learn from the Index on page 110, this edition has its full fare of entertaining and useful matter.
R.O.I., liumford, IL. I, It is regrettable you do not enjoy the rhymed weather verses. These are as traditional as "Thirty Days hath Seplember" which first appeared in the OFA in 1s28. L.R.H., Upper Darby, la. The time of the moon when a permanent wave will most quickly relax its curls will be in the full moon- especially when your neighbor's dog has just buried a bone in your best flower bed, T.W.L. Five Islands, Maine. If rou don't kuow now what that strange event was which was predicted for June 19-25 in the OFA of 1956 , you never will. Some, like you, were evidently out of reach. B.s.C.. Falmonth, Cape Cod, Mass. A sheep storm is a cold northeaster which lasts over five days. It usually comes right after sheep are shorn to cause the poor sheep to shiver and bleet-and men like elderly deacons to use language suitable ouly to seamen. P.B.D.. Boston, Mass. The "Thderground Moon" is one which changes plase between midnight and one A.M. As a weather forecaster it prohabls means good wather rather than poor during the week to follow,

The year 1957 will witness on January -0th the private inauguration of another President of these United States. When this Almanac first appeared in 17!2, George Washington was our President the first under our liresent Constitution. As we sit here pondering abont this procession of Presidents, parties in power, and indeed editors of this Almanac who have commented upon the great Inaugural every four years since 1792, we find no aderuate words. Spechless, we salute the wisdow of the Creator and ef our forbears which is responsible for our great form of government. This goes forward every year to greater heights, seemingly independent ot individuals, parties, and world conditions. To be worthy of being an American, we may well tell ourselves, no matter how high or low our station or how good 01 bad our luck, is to have achieved a large measure of whatever succers is possible in life.

Many governmental, quasi-public, and private sources have been used in the preparation of the Amanac this vear. To these we owe and grant sineere gratitude as well as to the rery many newspaper editors, commnists, news services, radio hroadeasters. TV stations, and magazines without whose aid and interest the OFA would have perished many years ago. It is heyond our capacity to deliver adequately our full thanks to the rery many whose interest continues in the wellare of this publication. We trust our own efforts in its behalf may continue to warrant your approbation. Man, howerer. in these things ean only propose. God is the true disioser. In this then it is by bur works and not onr words we would be judged. These We hope will sustain lls in the humble, thongh proud, station we
have so long held, in the name of

Your ob'd servant,

## Jeradan Mlassín

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## AS PLYMOUTH ROCK...

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## NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST STORE

## I.G.Y. YEAR, 1957-1958 (ATOMIC YEAR 13-14)

From luly $1: 95$ through December $1: 158$ the scientists of forty nations, inchading the soviet lmion, will conduct the most compre hensive study ever undertaken upon the earth. Fields to be explored include meteorology, latitnde and longitude, geomagnetism, gravity, sular activity, cosinic rays, occanography, and rocket study.

One of America's contributions will be the twenty million dollar Project Vanguard. This consists in the lanching of ten or twelve ?1-inch diameter, 100 -pound satellites for an individual existence of a Tew hours in an orbit approximately 300 miles from the earth.

The lirst satellite will be lannched trom the Patrick Air Force Base at Cocoa, Florida, in three stages: (1) A jump-off lasting about 140 seconds, during which the rehicle will attain a velocity of $3000-f 900$ miles per hour at to miles high. (2) Rorket engine stage then ends and separates trom the pressire fod rocket thrnst chamber which is to carry on up to 130 miles elevation at 11 ,0ho miles per hour. From there on up the velicle coasts to the desired 300 -mile orbit. (3) At 300 milex out, the rocket chamber is dropped off and a solid propeltant rocket will propel the satellite into its onbit at 18,060 miles per hour. Gntical ohservation, except with powerful hinoculars, will be next to impossible hut radio tracking may allow the recording of some scientific events. At 257 -miles altitude, the vehicle will view $17 \%$ of the earth or about the width of the Enited states, and the IN. may view it for a period of 1.59 hours. During the satellite experiment. this country will also launch liocloons (a combination balloon and rocket), and Aerobee Rockets to the 200 -mile limit, tr of the latter from Churdill, ('anada, and Alanogordo, New Mexico; 11 of the former from both of these places and Thmm

Fantastic as this "breaking of the space barrier" activity mars seem, the l.d. Year will no doubt consider as perfectly normal. V. Airforce phane Bell $\chi 2$ flying at speeds (close to supersonic) of 7 fio miles ber hour and the reduction of commercial plane fying time. thonyh the advent of jet transports, between Los Angeles and New Fork to about $41 / 2$ hours. These jet transports will carry about 100 passengers around the world in less than 70 honrs. Expenditures on suided missiles by the several interested branches of our armed forces will "ontinue during the l.G.J. at the rate of about one billion and a half dollars. The "Big Three," (T.S.A., S.U., and G.B.) will also contribute arcompanying fireworks in the form of thermo-nuclear explosions at costs of many billions more.

The International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy hoh at Genera in September 18n Thestablished channels of comimunication between men of science in different countries. The biolosi"al and agricultural aspects of the nuclear power age were given considerable emphasis. It was pointed out that whereas it took the first 1600 vears of the Christian era to donble the world populationthe 100 years just passed witnessed a donbling to about o.t billion people. in the T.S.A. each person uses 3000 calories per day for food. 12:.000 for heat and power. It was felt that continuing population growth presented problems of food and power scarcities which only atomic energy might solve. For example, nuclear porer may weil provide, at reasonable cost, fresh water from the sea. The Radioisotope. an atomic energy tool, is now regarded even more helpint to promess in these matters than has been the microscope. Throngli its nse a new strain of oats has been developed, resistant to our mid-west rust disease. White mustard has been dev+loped which will produre 7 m, more wrain. The preservation of foods hy radiation allows storage of foods, and long distance transportation, without refrigeration. Tobace farmers in South Carolina, nsing radioisotope researeh, may xare as many as 100,000 pounds of phosphate fertilizer per year. This fixure may be muttiplied many times orer other crops in other states. Experiments at the present time in the field of photosvathesis-the most important biological process on earth thy which plants intilize natnral elements to make the food we live bri-imdicate the time is not far distant when man may not hare to depend on nature at all tor his vital source of food supply. Radionctive tracer techniques are also promising siznificaut gains in the war on animal amp plant bests. Crop broluction and fertility, the comparative ralnes of crops to man, sonress of nutrition, plant disease studies, development of more productive cattle hreeds-these and many other commonents of atombe enorgy development provide in the words of Dr. Pearson of (Continued on page -1 )

## PRINCIPAL HOLIDAYS，ETC．IN 1957

＊The day and probable weekend weather are given for all which are either quite generally olserval or seem to suggest long weekend vacation tríl心．
$\dagger$ Are recommended as＂with pay＂holidays－regardless of regnlar periods for all commercial employes．

All dates are also included in abloreviated form in the Farm Calen－ dars，pases 15－87．（＊＊）State holirlays only．（＊＊＊）Observed some plates thounh rrohahly not holidays．

Jan． 1 （＊่）N゙ew Year＇s Day，Tues． stormy
Jan． 8 （＊＊）Battle of New Orleans Jan． 19 （＊＊）Robert E．Lee＇s Birthclay（South）
Jan． 20 （＊〒）lnatu゙いration Lay， Nun．（cel．Ilon．．Cold）
Jan． 26 （＊＊）DacArthur Day （Ark．）
Jan． 30 （＊＊）F．D．R＇s Day（İy $^{(*)}$ W．Va．l
Fel．12（＊）Aliraham Lincoln＇s Birthday． 113 states）．Tru＊．． Rain
Fel）． $14\left(^{* *}\right)$ Admission Day（Ari－ zona）
Feh． $14\left(^{(* * *)}\right.$ Valentine＊s Day
Fel）．15（＊＊＊）Susau B．Anthony Day
Feh．2－（＊六）（ieorqe Washinc゙ton＇s Birthday，Fri．．Cold，Clear
llar． 1 （＊＊）state Day（Nebraska）
Mar．－（＊＊）Texas Independence I）y
Mar． 5 （＊＊）Mardi Gras（Ala．， Fla．．La．）
Mar． $7\left(^{* *}\right)$ Burbank Day（Cal．）
Mar．1J（＊＊）Jackion Day（Ten－ uessee）
Mur．17（＊＊）Sit．Patrick＇s or Evacuation Day（Boston）
Mar．2． （＊＊）Naryland Day $^{*}$
Apr． $1^{(* *)}$ state Election Michi－ gan）
Air．12（＊＊）Halifax Day（N． （＂ar．）
Apr． $131^{* *}$ ，Jefferson Day（Ala．， Mo．，Neb．，Okla．．Va．）
Apr，1t（＊＊＊）lan American Day
Apr． 19 （＊＊）$^{*}$ Good Friday（Conn．， Del．，Fla．，La．，Jd．，Ninn．，N． J．，Penn．\＆Tenn．）Showers
Apr． 19 （＊＊）Patriots Day（Me．， Mass．），Fri．．showers
A川r．21（＊＊）San Jacinto Day （Trxas）
Apr．22 $\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Easter Monday（N． （ar．）
Apr，22 $(* *)$ Okla．Day，Arbor Day，Nelr．
Apr．2，（＊＊＊）Fast Day（N．H．）， Mon．．Changeable
Apr． 26 （＊＊）Menforial Day（Ala．， Fla．．Ga．，Miss．）
 Day
May $10\left(^{* *}\right)$ Memorial Day（N．C． \＆S．C．）
May $12\left({ }^{* * *}\right.$ ，Mother＂s Day

May 18 （＊＊）Armed Forces Day May 20 （＊＊）Mecklenburg Day （N．C．）
May 30 （＊$\dagger$ ）Decoration ur Memo－ rial Day，Thurs．，Kain
Jume 3 （＊＊）Jefferson loavis Day Ala．，Ark．，Fla．．Ga．，だy．，La．， Miss．，S．C．，Tenn．，＇lex．\＆Va．）
June 14 （＊＊）Flag Day（Mo．\＆ P＇a．）
June 15（＊＊）Pioneer Mar（Inalo）
June 16 （＊＊＊）Father＇s Day
June $\mathbf{1 7}$（＊＊）Bunker Hill Day （Suffolk County，Mass．），Mon．， Clear
June 20（＊＊）West Virginia llay
July 4 （＊i）Independence llay， J＇lurs．，Nice
July 13 （＊＊）Forrest＇s Day （Tenn．）
Inly $24(* *)$ Pioneer Say（rtah）
Ans． 1 （＊＊）Colorado Day
Ang． 14 （＊＊）Victory I）ay（Ark．， l：．I．）
Ans． 16 （＊＊）Bennington．Vt．Bat－ tle Day
Ans．30（＊＊）Huey Long Day （Ia．）
Sept． 2 （＊${ }^{\text {s }}$ ）Labor Day，Mon．， Clear
Sept． 9 （＊＊）Admission Inay（forl．）
sept． $12(* *)$ Defender＇s Lay （111．）
Sept． 16 （＊＊）Clierokee Day （O）kla．）
Neرt． 17 （＊＊＊）Citizenslip Day
sept． 27 （＊＊＊）Am．Indian Day
Oct． 7 （＊＊）Missouri Day
bet． $10\left(^{* *}\right)$ Okla．IIst．Hay
Oet． 11 （＊＊）Pulaski Day（Neb．）
1）et． 12 （＊十）Columbus Ilay，Sat．， pine
Oct． 24 （＊＊＊）United Nations Day
Uet． 31 （＊＊）Nevada I Pay
Nov． 1 （＊＊）All Saints＇liay（Lia．）
Nor，${ }^{4}\left({ }^{* *}\right)$ Will Rogers Day （Okla．）
Nov．$\overline{5}$（＊）Election Day，Tues．， finow or Rain
Nov． 11 （＊）Veterans＇Iay，Mon．， Nire
Nov． 23 （＊＊）Repudiation Day （Md．）
Nov， 28 （＊$\dagger$ ）Thanksgiving Ilay， Thur＇s．，stormy
Dec．$\overline{6}$（＊＊）Delaware Ioy
Dec． 21 （＊＊＊）Forefatheros Iay
Dec．2J（＊†）Christmas l）ay，W゙（•l．， White

## ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1957

There will be four eclipses in 1957, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. Of these only one, that of the Sun, will he completely in visible to observers within the United states. Their view of the other thrat prlipses will, however, be limited.

1. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, April 29, 1957. The path from which the annular phase of this eclipse can be seen lies in the Aretie between the U. S. S. R. aut the North Pole. In its partial phase this eclipse will be widely visible throughout the Orient, the north l'acifie Ocean and northern North America. As such it will be visible as sunset nears to residente of Minnesota and Nebraska and of the States $u$ (st of these and to thuse of the northern parts of Colorado, ['tah and Nevada and of the States north of these, or, generally speaking, by observers in the northwest quadrant of the Inited states, Within this area the Noon will cover the Sun to a little less than a quartcr of the Sun's diameter for ohservers clowe to the Canadian border and increasingly less of the sinn's diameter the further south the observer is within the area dessribed.
II. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 13, 1957. The beginning of this eclipse will be generally visible from the rastern hernisphere and the Atlantic Ocean as far west as the east coast of South Anerica, though not from the Ucean's northwestern part. Its ending will be visible from the eastern hemispliere except for the eastern part of Asia, all of South Americu and the Atlantic Ocean, and from the east coast of North America. In general, observers within the Eustern Tine belt will miss the total phase of the eelipse and be able to watch solely the foncluding partial phase from the time the moon rises with the eclipse in progress.
2. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, October 23, 1957. This is purcly an Antarctic eclipse. The very limited path of totalits lies over ocean water-and touches the coast of the Antaretic continent for but a very short distance.
IV. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 7, 1957. Olservers who were lenied a view of the lunar eclipse of May 13, 1957, can glinnpse this one but with the disadvantage of rising before dawn to watch the setting Moon. It will not be visible to observers in the Eastern Time belt, but its beginning will be visible from points west of it to as far as mid-Asia. For those within the Inited states who can view the eclipse, the Moon will in general set before the total phase has begun. Observers along the west coast of the United States alone will have a few minutes; glimpse of the totally eclipsed Moon before its setting. The ending of the eclipse will be seen only by observers in Alaska, throughout the Pacific Ocem, and west as far as eastern Europe.

## TRANSIT OF MERCURY 1957

(In May 5, 1957 ( 6.57 p.m. e.s.T.-9. 18 P.M. E.s.t.) Mercury will eross the northwest quadrant of the Sun's disc. Too small to be seen by the naked exe: a telescope is needed, and, of course, heavy dark glass to protect the eyes. On the cast coast little more than its very beginning will be visible. Observers in the far west will be able to observe the entire transit. Observers betwepn the coasts will be able to obscrve but a portion of the transit, the further west the greater the portion.

## EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1957

The Earth will be in Pcrihelion on January 3, 1 A.M., distant from the sun $91,448,000$ miles. The Earth will be in Aphclion on July $2, \&$ P.M1., distant from the Sun 94,557,000 miles.

## FULL MOON-RISINGS_AND!SETTINGS-1957

These times are given primarily for the benefit of those who live along our sea coasts and enjoy the romance of watching the full moon rise out of or sink into the ocean. Use Key (see pages 101-101) to adjust times to your locale

| Date | Rises | liey | Scts | Key | Date | Rises | K゙ey | Sets | に'ey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 16 | 5.37 P.m. | F | 6.183 A.M. | M | July 11 | 6.55 р.м. | M | 1.07 A.m. | E |
| Feb. 14 | 5.40 R.m. | 11 | 6.13 A.m. | I | Aug. 10 |  | I | 4.56 A.M. | ${ }_{\mathrm{H}}^{\mathrm{L}}$ |
| Mar. 15 | $5.43 \mathrm{Pr.s}$. | , | 5.16 A.s. | F | Sept. 8 | 5.341 1. 1. | J | t.4. A.s. | H |
| Ipr. 14 | 6.58 Р.м. | 1. | $4.5 \pm$ A.m. | F | Oct. 8 | 4.59 1...1. | G | 5.32 A... | I. |
| May 13 | 6.55 Р.м. | N | 4.07 A.m. | F | Nov. 7 | t. 40 1..s1. | E | 6.21 A.M. | I |
| Junc 12 | 7.34 Р.м. | N | 4.24 1.m. | D | Dere. 7 | 4.5ti p.at. | [) | $7.06{ }^{2}$ | N- |

## THE SEASONS, 1957

Eusterrs Standard Tinue
Winter Solstice (Winter, 195tin December 21, 4.00 P. .... sun enters Ciaprieornus. Cernal Equinox (Spring, 1957). March 20. 4.17 P.M., Sun enters Aries, Summer Solstice (Summer), hune 21, 11.21 A.m., Sun enters Cancer, Iutumal Equinox (Autumn), September $23,2.27$ A.M., Sun enters libora. Winter Solstice (Winter), December 21, 9.49 P.s., Sun enters Capricornus.


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## NEXT WINTER'S WEATHER

(Nov., Dec. I956-Jan., Feb., Mar. I957)
See Pages 15-37-and for Weekend Holidays. lage J
"EVEN AND FINE-MANY STORNS, BUT GOOL WEATHER IN BETWEEN. AVERAGES COLDLR THAN LAST YOAR RSPECLALLI IN FEBRUARY. O. THE WHOLE, MORE SNOW. 1956
November: 1-6, stormy and bohd. 7 -11, snow flurries. 13 18, cokl. so25, bleak. 26-30. N. E. storm.
December: 1-T, snow which will hast all winter. 9-12, milder. 13-18, icy roads. 19-21, damp cold. $23-31$, cold and windy.
January: 1-5, rain and sleet. 6-10, fluffy snow storm, 11-15, cold wind.

February: 1-6, easterly gales. 7 - 10 , wild. $11-13$, rain. 1421 , storms and/or very cold. ⒉2s. cold a ud snow.
March: $1-3$. Wind squalls. $\overline{-}-8$, rain. $10-17$, snow and rain. 19-24. storiny: $24-31$, changeable.

NEXT SPRING'S WEATHER<br>(April, May, June 1957)<br>"Culd AND Late."<br>Aprit: 1-6, foggy-warmer. -14 , 11 ice. 16-21, showers. 29-30, last big<br>May: 1-5, fine. 6-13, cool. 16-81, lots of rain.<br>June: 1-8, cold misty. $10-15$, lumid-sultry. 18-22, rain. 24-30, hot. snow of year.

# NEXT SUMMER'S WEATHER (July and August 1957) 

"WILL BE AS COOL IN AUGUST AS
IT HAS BEEN HOT IN JELY゙.'
July: 1-3, cold rains. 410 , hot. $11-22$, fine except occasional thunderit orns. $23-30$, tine with berhaps one had storm.
August: $1-\overline{6}$, hot. $6-12$, line storms. 15-18, cool. 19-25, gate, then cooler. 26-31, rain.

## NEXT FALL'S WEATHER

(Sept., Oct. 1957)
"NORMAL-INCLUDLNG GALES BUT NOT HURRICANES NORTH UF THE CAROLINAS."
september: $1-15$, cuol and fine. $15-24$, gales but hurricanes stay down south. 25-30, cools off.
October: 1-4, tine. - - , storms. S-20, wonderful. 2431 , snow Hurries.

## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

## (Nov., Dec., 1955 and Jan., Feb., Mar. 1956)

The overall prediction made by staffer Alue Weatherwise for this, Almanar for last winter read: "As severe as any of the 20th century" (see Pase 6, 1956 Edition). If immodesty on our part in pointing with pride to the success of this prediction will be forgiven, which we donbt. We would like to point ont that with the exception of February. durind which Europe took unto itself the bad weather Abe had expectnd here, the past winter will stand in the records of the onth century as "severe," Several records were established; long cold spell end of December, long northeast storm, Jan. 8-13 and great icing lut. Washington, most snow of any March.

Details of the forecast given on the Calendar pages are difficult to check against what happened, for Abe's forecast is "For Boston ant the New England States, with the rest of the country, excepting Easterlies and Hurricanes, one day ahead for each Time Zone." Bint as nearly as our limited means of observation can determine, and taking into acconnt that even a Boston prediction for "Rain" ean be successful on the Common anll on the same day wrong two blocks away, here is how the month by month score looks: November 1-1. said "cold and stormy," He was $100 \%$ accurate for most of the rountry. 16, 23 said "mild." Wrong-temperatures were below normal evers day $2-30$, "Northeaster." Wrong. Decmmer: 1-7, "blustery and cold. Right. 8-10, "snows." Kight. 11-17, "rain-sleet." Right. is 31, "cohd, (Continued on page 74)

## VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1957.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of eaeh month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with suffieient aecuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given to y our town) see page 101 .


## MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1957

(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than $180^{\circ}$ west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than $180^{\circ}$ east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations about April 15, August 13, and November 18. On these dates it will set $1 \mathrm{~h} .44 \mathrm{~m} ., 0 \mathrm{~h} .54 \mathrm{~m}$., and 0 h .33 m ., respectively, after sunsct. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about February 2, June 1, and September 25, on whieh dates it will rise 1 hr .23 m. ., 0 h .55 m ., and 1 h .30 m. ., respectively , before sumrise.

Verus will be a Morning Star until April 14, when it will reach conjunction. For the balance of the year it will be an Evening Star and will reach its greatest brilliance for the year during the Christmas Season.

Wars will be seen in the west as an Evening Star until September 21, dwindling steadily in brightness from its peak of brilliance in the late summer and early fall of last year. From conjunction on September 21 Mars will be a Morning Star for the rest of the year.

Jupiter will be a Morning Star until March 17 when it comes to opposition and apain from October 5 , when it reaches conjunction, for the remainder of the year. Between Mareh 17 and October 5 it will be an Evening star.

Saturn will be a Morning Star until June 1 and from December 8, the dates it reaches opposition and conjunetion respectively. From June 1 to December $S$ it
will be scen after sunset as an Evening Star.

JANUARY.
FEBRUARY
MARC1I.
APRIL.



 $\because 43031-$ - - $26272829-$ - 252627282930312930

MAY.
JUNE.
JULY
AUGUST

| - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | $\bar{c}$ | - | $\overline{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |


 $2728293031-24252627282930293031$ $26|27| 282930 \mid 31$ -

## SEPTEMBER.

OCTOBER.
NOVEMBER.
DECEMBER.

| - | $\overline{3}$ | - | - | $\overline{4}$ | $\overline{1}$ | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | $6-$


 $2324252627282925293031\}-\quad-252627282930-23242526272829$ 30



# Find out about New England FUND 

Organized $193^{1}$

These shares represent a diversified investment in American industry through bonds and notes, preferred stocks and common stocks in the proportions the Trustees believe suitable in the light of existing conditions and the Fund's objectives.
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Strect
City

## INTRODUCTION TO CALENDAR PAGES

STANDARD TIME IS USED THROUGHOUT THIS ALMANAC<br>Add 1 hr April 8, (deduct it Oct. 27) for Daylight Saving Time For States which retain September D.N.T. Closing Date, Deduct it Sept. 29 All others Oct. 27<br>Chronological Cycles for 1957.<br>Golden Number<br>1. Solar Cycle<br>${ }^{6 \mid}$ Roman Indiction.<br>Epact.<br>29| Dominical Letter*<br>F Year of Julian Period 6670

[^0]
## HOW TO READ THE WEATHER

Turn to l'age 15, note in italic type the words "Slippery- Sleet makes soggy feet," opposite January 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. This means the sentence foretells this kind of weather for those five days. Just so, "Aw, Maw, a thaw" tells similarly the weather for January 22,23 , and 24 . For each time zone West of E.s.T. read these predirtions as if for one day sooner. In case of dumbt use the moon table on Page 100. Easterly storms would not apply to West or Midwest.

Movable Feasts and Fasts for $195 \%$.
Septuagesima Sun. Feb. 17 Good Friday Apr. 19 Whitsunday June 9 Shrove Sunday Mar. 3 Easter Sunday Ash Wednesday 1st Sun.in Lent Jar. 10 Rogation Sun. Palm Sunday

Apr. 14. Ascension Day

| Apr. 21 | Trinity Sunday |
| :--- | :--- |
| Apr. 28 | Corpus Christi |
| May 26 | 1st Sunday in | June 16 Јиле 20 May 26 1st Sunday in

Dec. 1

## Calentar Pa're Explinations and Signs

On the right hand pages you will find eiery now and again the symbols given below conjoined in groups of three to crive rou what is happening in the heavens. See Glossary, Page 105. Example: ól , हn page 15 opposite Jan. 25 means Saturn and the Moon are on that day in conjunction, or nearest to each other. See also pages 101-105 which explain how you may correct these pages 14-36 for use anywhere in the L゙.…A.

## Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.



## Names and Characters of the Aspects.

O Conjunction, or in the same degree.
Conjunction, or in the sa
$\square$ Quadrature, 90 degrees.
8 Opposition, or 180 degrees.
Z. lragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
if Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.

## Names, Abbreviations and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

See next to last column, pages 14-36 for moon's place each day in Zodiac. Best planting signs: CNC, LIB, SCO. see also pages 39 and 40 , and for best fishing dates, 11.

[^1]

| JANUARY, First Month. astronomical calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E | Days. | 0 | Days | 01 | Days. | 01 | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 01 |
| - | 1 | 22s.59 | 7 | 2221 | 13 | 2126 | 19 | 2017 | 25 | 1854 |
| $\cdots$ | 2 | $22 \quad 54$ | 8 | 2213 | 14 | 2116 | 20 | 2004 | 26 | 1839 |
| \% | 3 | 2248 | 9 | 2204 | 15 | 2105 | 21 | 1951 | 27 | 1824 |
| $\stackrel{1}{\square}$ | 4 | 2242 | 10 | 2155 | 16 | 2053 | 22 | 1937 | 28 | 1808 |
| 6 | 5 | 2235 | 11 | 2146 | 17 | 2042 | 23 | 1923 | 29 | 1752 |
| \% | 6 | $22 \quad 28$ | 12 | 2136 | 18 | 2030 | 24 | 1909 | 30 | 1736 |

D First Quarter, 9th day, 2 h. 6 m., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 16 th day, 1 h. 21 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 22nd day, 4 h. 48 m., evening, W.

- New Moon, 30th day, 4 h .24 m ., evening, W.




19 $19 \mathrm{Sa} . \mid 708 \mathrm{n} 442 \mathrm{~d}$


2222 Tu. 706 N 446 D $94043 \frac{3}{4} 4^{\frac{1}{4}}-\quad-512$ Lib 21




$\left.{ }_{2}\right)_{27}^{27} \mathrm{~F} \quad 702 \mathrm{M} 452 \mathrm{E} \quad 950$
2828 M. 701 м 454 е $952319 \frac{1}{2} 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$

3030 W. $700 \mathrm{M} 456 \mathrm{E} \quad 957 \quad 310_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3} 1 \frac{1}{4}$
3131 Th. 659 м 457 E $959211 \frac{1}{2}$
347 N 834 SGR 25
436
436 м 924 cap 27
518 n 1012 cap 28
$5_{\mathrm{x}}^{15} 5$ м 1059 CAP 29
sets -1144 AqR 30
$6_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 04 \mathrm{G} \mid 12_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 2 \mathrm{~T}$ AQR 1


# Adventurers all, they take this new <br> Adventure as they took the others. <br> (You see him, there: man and his brothers) <br> What has there even been ahead <br> That heard him say 'Not this . . . not this'? <br> He went to meet it like a kiss! 

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

1/Tu. Circuincision, $\begin{gathered}\text { in R.A. } \\ \text { stat }\end{gathered}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.1 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ Slippery 2 W. $6 \Varangle \mathbb{C}$ Days have lengthened $\{10.0$ sleet 3 Th . 4 Fr . $\rightarrow$ in 1st U.S. Religious 8.9 $\mathbb{C}_{\text {Apo but }} 1835$ N.Y.C. is below 9.0 Apo. but Iliinois had mud $\{9.7$ sog5 Sa. 6 F
7 M. 8 Tu . 9 W. 10 Th 11 Fr. 12 Sa. 13 F 14 M . 15 Tu. 16 W . 17 Th. 18 Fr. 19 Sa : 20 F 21 M. 22 Tu 23 W 24 Th . 25 Fr . 26 Sa . 27 F 28 M 29 Tu . 30 W. 31 Th . Take down
 Plough diled $1919 \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{\text {on }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.1 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$
 $\square \delta \odot$ Wison 14 pts. Hol. $\{8.9$ 6ठ৫ Torture 19
 Gen. Butler died 1893
without a Harvard degree $\{9.4$${ }_{8.2}$ Never No sunshine $10\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.7 \\ 8.5 \\ \text { above twenty, }\end{array}\right.$
 St. Hilary Coldest in 110.8 stilary year (14-25) $\{9.4$ a-plenty.

 $\underset{\text { Boston } 1955}{8.32^{\text {r }} \text { rain }(8-17)}$ Tides $\{\xrightarrow{11.7}$ days Boston 1955 Sound Arbor $\{10.7$ cold, trozen solid 1847 Day-Fla. 111.7 Cola, $\mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{Eq} .}^{011} \quad\left[{ }_{\mathrm{th}}^{20} \delta \neq \mathbb{C}\right] \quad$ Tides ${ }_{(111.4}^{\{10.8}$

 $\square \Psi \odot \delta \Psi \mathbb{C}_{9: 5-1956}^{\text {Sime }}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sas. } \\ 9.4\end{array}\right.$
 migrating ${ }_{14^{\prime} 7^{\prime \prime} \text { snow }} 9.7$ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 9.7 \\ \text { a thaw. }\end{array}\right.$ Con7. of Paul $\delta$ ha $\begin{cases}9.5 & \text { Blizard } \\ \text { Raccoons } \\ \text { rldes }\end{cases}$



 F.D.R. First photo Hol. $\{9.8$ bouleB. 1882 advt. 1851 Ky.


1957] FEbRUARY, Second Month.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days | $0 \quad 1$ | Daye. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. |  | Dass. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 17s. 02 |  | 1514 | 13 | 1317 | 19 | 1112 | 25 | 900 |
|  | 2 | $16 \quad 44$ | 8 | 1455 | 14 | 1256 | 20 | 1050 | 26 | 838 |
|  | 3 | $16 \quad 27$ | 9 | 1436 | 15 | 1236 | 21 | 1028 | 27 | 815 |
|  | 4 | 1609 | 10 | 1416 | 16 | $1 \because 15$ | 22 | 1007 | 28 | 753 |
|  | 5 | $15 \quad 51$ | 11 | 1357 | 17 | 1154 | 23 | 945 |  |  |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 1.) 32 | 12 | 1337 | 18 | 1133 | 24 | 922 |  |  |

D First Quarter, 7 th day, 6 h. 23 m., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 14th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} .38 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 21 st day, 7 h. 18 m., morning, W.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRÉCTIONS TABLEE, PAGES 10T-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{s}{\mathrm{~m}} \leq$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 \|Fr. 658 |  |  | 2 |  | $7{ }^{\text {P }} 02 \mathrm{H} 1_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 10$ |  |
| 2 | 2 Sa. 657 | M 500 | E 10 | $20^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $0_{4}^{3}$ | 800 I 151 |  |
|  | 3 F 655 | ni 501 | E 10 | $21^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1 | 859 J 233 |  |
|  | 4 M. 654 | м 503 | E 10 | 21 | , | 958 к 316 |  |
| 5 | 5 Tu. 653 | M 504 | E 1011 | 2.21 | $2 \frac{3}{4}$ | $0_{11}^{\text {p }} 59 \mathrm{~L}+00$ |  |
|  | 6 W .652 | M 5 | E 1013 | $3{ }_{4}^{1}$ |  |  |  |
| 7 | 7 Th. 651 | M 50 | E 1016 | 4 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | $2 \times 1 \times 1$ м 537 |  |
| 8 | 8 Fr. 650 | L 508 | F 1018 | $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | $5 \frac{1}{1}$ | 103 m 630 |  |
|  | 9 Sa. 648 | L 509 | F1021 |  | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | $206 \times 727$ |  |
| 10 | 0) F 647 | L 511 | F 1023 | $6{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 305 ल 825 |  |
| 211 | 1) M. 646 | I. 512 | F 1026 | $1{ }_{1} 7_{1}^{3}$ | S ${ }^{1}$ | $401 \times 9$ | CNC 12 |
| 12 | 2 Tu. 645 | L 513 | F 1029 |  | $9 \frac{1}{1}$ | $450 \times 1025$ | LEO 1 |
| 3 | 3 W. 643 | L 514 | F 1031 | $9{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $10^{\frac{1}{4}}$ |  | LEO 15 |
| 14 | 4 Th. 642 | L 516 | F 103 |  | 11 | rises |  |
| 46.15 | 5 Fr. 640 | L 5 | F 103 | $2.11 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |
| 716 | 6 Sa .639 | L 518 | F 1039 | 20 | $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 812 J 115 |  |
| 817 | 7 F 638 | L 520 | F 104 | $0{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 925 к 209 | B |
| 918 | 8 M. 636 | L 521 | F 10 | $21 \frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1035 L 302 | 19 |
| 19 | 9 Tu. 635 |  | F 104 | $2{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 3 | $11_{\text {P1 }} 42 \mathrm{~m} 355$ | 20 |
| 0 | 0 W. 633 | L 5 | F 1050 |  | $3 \frac{3}{4}$ | 44 | 21 |
|  | 1 Th. 632 | K 52 | F 1053 | ${ }_{+}^{+}$ | $1 \frac{3}{4}$ | $12^{\boldsymbol{A}} 44$ ~ 539 | 22 |
|  | 2 Fr. 630 | K 526 | G 105 | $5 \frac{1}{1}$ | 9 | $141 \times 630$ |  |
|  | 3 Sa. 629 | K 527 | G 105 | ${ }^{1}$ | 7 | $232 \times 721$ | 24 |
| 4 | $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 627$ | K 52 | G 110 | 2.71 | 8 | 317 N 809 | - |
| 625 | 5 M. 626 | K 530 | G 110 | $8_{ \pm}^{1}$ | $8 \frac{3}{4}$ | 356 m 856 |  |
| 5726 | 6 Tu. 624 | к531 | G 110 |  | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | 430 m 942 |  |
| 7 | 7 W .623 | ז 532 | G 1109 | $3{ }^{3} \frac{3}{4}$ | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 501 L 1026 |  |
| 5928 | '11. |  |  |  |  | $5{ }_{\text {m }}^{\text {A }}$ 2 к |  |



Not wind, not rain, nor sleet
Can daunt hlm, here:
He knows . . . he knows
An lnner way to meet

And stay his human tear Of the wings' beat, When the storm grows . . . And many an earller year.

There were like tales to tell, Iet, all came well.
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\Sigma}$

$1 \mid \mathrm{Fr}$.
2 Sa.
3 F
4 M.
5 T'u.
6 W .
7 Th .
8 Fr.
9 Sa.
10 F
11 M.
12 Tu.
13 V.
14 Th.
15 Fr .
16 Sa.
17 F
18 II.
19 Tu.
20 W .
21 Th .
22 Fr.
23 Sa.
24 F
25 M .
26 Tu.
27 W.
28 Th.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, etc.

Farmer's Calendar.

St. Bridget $\left[2^{\text {nd }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Eq. }}^{0 \mathrm{n}}\right] \quad\left[\begin{array}{l}9.0 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$ Gales Pur, of Mary ל̧Gr. El. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 9.7 \\ \text { East of }\end{array}\right.$ 4 th) S. a. 3巨p. $\Psi_{\ln }^{\text {Stat. }}$. $\left\{_{9.5}^{9.3}\right.$ North, Snowed 17.5 in Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$ don't Nog.C. 1920 Agatha Williams arrived Boston 1631

 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Connle } \\ \text { Mack } 1956 & \text { Boy Scouts } \\ \text { Fd. } 1910\end{array}\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 8.8\end{array}\right.$ then The Constellation capt. THes $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.5 \\ \text { The } \\ \text { Insurgente } \\ 1799\end{array}\right.$ 5 tj .5 . F . 主p. $\mathbb{C}_{\text {bigh }}^{\text {runs }}\left\{_{8.6}^{9.8}\right.$ wilder. $\underset{\text { Meteorite hit }}{\text { Norton, Kans. } 1948}$ Tides $\left.\right|_{9.1} ^{10.3}$ Rain Lincon's Hartiord saw
Birthday daytlmestars 1831
o $\widehat{C} \mathbb{C}\left[14^{\text {th }} \mathbb{C}_{\text {Perl }}^{\text {in }}\right]\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.3 \\ 10.3 \\ \text { Cain. }\end{array}\right.$ St. Valentine The full $\qquad$ Hol
U.S Malne blown (11.7 Ariz. 110.9 up Havana $1898 \quad$ Winter's Auld Deer
worst in year $6 \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}_{\mathrm{Eq}}^{\text {on }}$. $\{11.2$ worst
 $\gamma^{\mathrm{ln}}$ Oph. O'Brlen shot put o $\Psi$ a 60 tornadoes $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Paper 1st made } \\ & \text { from rags } 1417\end{aligned} \right\rvert\,\left\{\begin{array}{c}10.8 \\ 9.2\end{array}\right.$ "Will Pana come Tides $\left\{_{8.5}^{9.8}\right.$ The North no more?' 1802
Wash.
B'day
Cld
lides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.4 \\ 8.1\end{array}\right.$ Am. drive towards Rhine 1945

Lowest P.M. $\quad\{7.9$
 Fox, Inv. of "portable
penthouse' (umbrella) D. 1887
G.F. Smith-1st survivor $\{9.1$
supersonle bail-out, 1955 \{8.4



A farmer fighting it out on his drought-stricken lands is not as the burdened ass or the yoked oxen, though they are his brothers in patience. Theirs is the patience of endless scrvitude; his the patience of courage, intelligence, and hope.
These lands of his have known astonishing prosperity in the long "normal" years of rains. Now he has seen a half dozen successive years of "abnormal" drought. He believes (and God grant he be right) that this is a situation that cannot last. He just believes that he can outlast these terrible ycars.

He is an intelligent gambler in the hardest kind of game. He must hang on. Indeed he must. But here is the bitter kernel of it. How does he really know of this land that has been his for so few years what is normal in it and what abnormal? He doesn't. He can only return to the fact that he is a pioneer of chance - and faith.

If he has hung on for five or six years he must hang on now till he is ruined or triumphant. But he is not in on this gamble alone. He is not alone in his hope and courage. For the banks, the merchants, the churches, the civic leaders of his region are prepared to stand behind him till he must fail or they have nothing left to back him with.

We say of such people HOW CAN THERE BE DEFEAT?

## $1957]$ MaRCH，Third Month．

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS．

－New Moon，1st day， 11 h． 12 m．，morning，E．
D First Quarter， 9 th day， 6 h． 50 m．，morning，E．
O Full Moon，15th day， 9 h． 22 m．，evening，E．
๔ Last Quarter，23rd day， 12 h． 4 m．，morning，E．
－New Moon，31st day， 4 h． 19 m．，morning，E．

[^2] 6 I 2 Sa .618 k 536 G 1118 62 FF 616 K 537 G 1121 634 M． 615 к 538 н 1124
645 Tu． 613 Ј 539 н 1126 65 6W． 611 Ј 541 н 1129
667 Th． 610 J 542 н 1132
67 8 Fr． 608 Ј 543 н 1135
68 9 Sa． 606 Ј 544 н 1138 6910 F 605 J 545 н 1141 7011 M． 603 J 546 H 1144 7 I 12 Tu .601 J 548 H 1146 7213 W． 600 J $549 \mid$ H 1149 7314 Th． 558 J 550 H 1152 7415 Fr． 556 J 551 ェ 1155 7516 Sa． 554 I 552 I 1158 7617 F 553 I 553 i 1200 7718 M． 551 工 554 工 1204 7819 Tu． 549 I 556 I 1207 7920 W． 547 I 557 I 1209 8021 Th． 546 I 558 I 1212 81 22 Fr． 544 － 559 I 1215 8223 Sa .542 I 600 I 1218 8324 F $\quad 540$ I 601 I 1221 8425 M． 539 I 603 I 122410 8526 Tu． 537 I 604 I 122710 8627 W． 535 H 605 J 123010 8728 Th． 531 н 606 J 123211
 $8930 \mathrm{Sa} .530 \mathrm{H} 608 \mathrm{~J} 12381110^{\frac{1}{2}} 10^{\frac{3}{4}}$ 9031 F 528 н 609 J $12411211 \frac{1}{4} \left\lvert\, 11_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right.$

| $11$ |  |  | J $12^{\text {p }} 33$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | $0 \frac{1}{4}$ | 751 | J 115 | AR |  |
| $40^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |  | 851 | K 200 | ARI |  |
| $4{ }^{1} \frac{1}{4}$ | 12 | 953 | L 245 |  |  |
| 1 | $2 \frac{1}{4}$ | 1055 | m 333 |  |  |
| 52 | 3 | 11 ${ }_{\text {P }} 5$ | N 424 |  |  |
| 5. | 4 |  | － 518 |  |  |
| $4 \frac{1}{4}$ | 5 | $12^{4} 54$ | N 614 |  |  |
| 5. | 6 | 150 | N 711 | 9 |  |
| $66 \frac{1}{4}$ | 7 | 240 | M 809 | 0 |  |
| $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8 | 325 | M 906 | 11 |  |
| 8 | 9 | 408 | L 1002 | 2 |  |
| $9 \frac{1}{2}$ | $9 \frac{3}{4}$ | $4 \stackrel{1}{4} 42$ | J 1057 |  |  |
| $710 \frac{1}{4}$ | $11 \frac{3}{4}$ | rises | － $11_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {p }} 52$ | VIR 15 |  |
| $711 \frac{1}{4}$ | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ | $6{ }^{\text {P }} 58$ |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 812 | L $12{ }_{\text {a }}^{4} 46$ | 6 |  |
| $80^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 03 | 922 | M 140 | Lib 17 |  |
| $81^{\frac{1}{4}}$ | 1 | 1029 | M 235 | 8 |  |
| 2 | 2 | $11_{\mathbf{k}}^{\text {P }} 30$ | N 329 | 9 |  |
| $2{ }^{3}$ | 3 |  | －42 |  |  |
| 3 | 4 | $12{ }_{4}^{\text {A }} 24$ | N 51 |  |  |
|  | 5 | 112 | N 60 |  |  |
|  | 6 | 156 | M 652 |  |  |
|  | 7 | 230 | M 739 |  |  |
|  | $8 \frac{1}{4}$ | 302 | L 823 |  |  |
|  | 9 | 331 | к 906 |  |  |
| $9 \frac{1}{4}$ | $9{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 358 | Ј 948 |  |  |
| 0 | $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | 424 | I 1030 | PSC 28 |  |
| $10^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 10 | $4{ }_{4}^{4} 50$ | H 1113 | ARI 29 |  |
| 1 | 11 | sets | $-11{ }_{\text {¢ }} 57$ | I 0 |  |



It seems to me that the business of growing things has become the world's most confused and contradictory field of endeavour. Take killing bugs. There are a great many ways to kill bugs, and all of them have their advocates. But the bugs are doing fine for themselves. And so it goes for killing weeds. Mulch 'em under, hoe 'em under, burn 'em out, grow 'em out. Everyone lias his pet theory. But - you know weeds.

We would just say here and this goes for sprays and dusts, fertilizing, harrowing, ploughing, et al. - that whereas sensible theories for agriculture have been evolved, there is much of the absurd that trips along with them. Too often a principle is created from a theory that is created to create a principle.

As safe middle-of-theroaders, we believe, for example, that it is just common sense that humus alone cannot do all the work on a few thousand acres of potatoes: that a fertilizer containing nitrate, phosphoric acid, notash (rather than nitrate alone), plus "trace" elements, plus the use of crop rotation and a return of legumes to the soil constitute good practices.

We listen with a favorable ear to the creation of commercial soil that has humus and all the elements. We lope for a program of fertilizing and applications of poisons that will work each to the same end - a natural balance of destroying and growing.

## ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 , | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 4N. 37 | 7 | 55 | 13 | 907 | 19 | 1115 | 25 |  |
| \% | 2 | 501 | 8 | 17 | 14 | 929 | 20 | 1135 | 26 | $1: 385$ |
| \% | 3 | $5 \quad 24$ | 9 | 739 | 15 | 951 | 21 | 1156 | 27 | 13.54 |
| ® | 4 | 546 | 10 | 802 | 16 | 1012 | 22 | 1216 | 28 | 1413 |
|  | 5 | 609 | 11 | 824 | 17 | 1033 | 23 |  | 29 | $14 \quad 32$ |
| ¢ | 6 | $6 \quad 32$ | 12 | 846 | 18 | 1054 | 24 | 1256 | 30 | 1450 |

D First Quarter, 7th day, 3 h. 32 m ., evening, E. O Full Moon, 14th day, 7 h. 09 m., morning, W. © Last Quarler, 21 st day, 6 h .00 m ., evening, W. - New Moon, 29th day, 6 h .54 m ., evening, W. KEY Letters refer to corrections table. pages i01-4, For all points outside new england

 92 2 Tu. 525 H 612 J $124712000 \frac{1}{2} 848 \mathrm{~m} 131$ TAU 2 93 3 W. 523 н 613 Ј $1250120 \frac{3}{4} 1 \frac{1}{4} 949 \mathrm{M} 222$ TAU 3 94 4 Th. 521 н 614 J $1252131 \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{3}{4} 1049$ N 314 G'м 4 95.5 Fr .520 II 615 J $1255132_{4}^{1} 2_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 11_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{P}} 45$ N 409 G'M 5 96 6. Sa. 518 н 616 Ј 125813 3 $33^{\frac{1}{2}}-505$ CNC 7 $977 \mathrm{~F} \quad 516 \mathrm{H} 617 \mathrm{~K} 13011444^{\frac{1}{2}} 122_{\mathrm{ar}}^{2} 35 \mathrm{~N} 601 \mathrm{CNO} 8$ 98 8 M. 515 G 618 K $130414.5 \quad 5 \frac{1}{2} 121$ M 656 LEO 9 99 9 Tu. 513 G 619 K $13071466_{4}^{\frac{3}{3}} 201$ L 751 LEO 10



 IO4 $14 \mathrm{~F} \quad 505 \mathrm{G} 625 \mathrm{~K} 13201510_{4}^{3} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ 10515 М. 503 G $626 \mathrm{~K} 13231611_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}}$ Io616 Tu. 502 a 627 k 1326160 10717 W. 500 н 628 K. $1329160_{4}^{3}$ Io8 18 Th. 458 G $630 \mathrm{~K} 1331161 \frac{1}{2}$ Iog 19 Fr. 457 G 631 к $1334172_{4}^{1}$ I Io 20 Sa. 455 F 632 L $1337173_{4}^{1}$ III 21 F 454 f633 L $133917 \mid 4$ II2 22 M. 452 F 634 L 1342175 11323 Tu. 451 ғ 635 L 1345176 II 424 W .449 F 636 L 134718 7 II $525 \mathrm{Th} .448 \mathrm{~F} 637 \mathrm{~L} 135018 \mathrm{~F}^{\frac{3}{4}}$ II $626 \mathrm{Fr} .446 \mathrm{~F} 639 \mathrm{~L} 1352188_{4}^{3}$
 II 828 F 443 F 641 L'1355.1810 $10 \frac{1}{4}$ I19 $29 \mathrm{M} .442 \mathrm{~F} 642 \mathrm{~L}^{\prime} 14001810 \frac{3}{4} 11$ I20.30 Tu. 441 F 643 L $14031911 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{1}{2} 7_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 41 \mathrm{M} 12_{\mathrm{MI}}^{\mathrm{P}} 16$ TAU 1


The meadow-grasses suddenly greened and shone, Cromding even the insensate stone.
And something like had tolsched the rild within:
The man had changed from what the man had been:
Fven the grey stone in the breast. ringed round
With meadow-flowers altering what they found.
$\stackrel{+}{8}$

| 3 |
| :---: |

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of
High Water, Weather, Ete.
Farmer's Calendar.

1 M.
2 Tu . 3 W .
4 Th . 5 Fr .
6 Sa.
TF
8 M.
9 Tu. 10 W. 11 Th . 12 Fr. 13 Sa .
14 F
15 II.
16 Tu. 17 W. 18 Th . 19 Fr.
20 Sa. 21 F 22 M. 23 Гu. 24 IV. 25 Th. 26 Fr. 27 Sa. 28 F 29 M.


Daylight saving. Clocks set ahead one hr.-28th.

I never knew that my neithhour Bill plonglied so pretty a furrow till he showed me an airplane picture of his place. It took me some time to fisure out that it was his hlace with all those lovely linses and curves and twirls and walls so straight, and the 1)arus looking all four square with pretty shadows running away from them. It didu't -how the sag in his barn root and a lot of other things like the broken back steps and the dead limbs on his apple trees. Fut after I studied it some. I could see that for all it moleed sit nice and different, it was İill's place.

When Bill had gone. I said to Ma that if an airplane nicture can do that to his place. l fuess it can certainly du it to ours. So we had the picture taken, though we didn't let on to Bill. I don't know that I ever did get hit sin hard as when I looked at that Hictire. From the air my place couldn't hold a candle to Rill's. My furrows were all warery and too deep or too shallow and didn't follow the contour lines like Bill's did (he lad kept talking about that in lis picture). My orcharel wasn't my oririard at all lont something laid out all askens, and the stone walls londed like flat pan"akes, and I (ondd see the brnslı all along tham.

It appears to me that until I can fet things siraightened wat here and fresil bictures taken, Ma and I just won't say anything about this picture. We'll just save it to worls from.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.


D First Quarter, 6th day, 9 h. 29 m ., evening, W.
O Full Moon, 13 th day, 5 h. 34 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 21st day, 12 h. 03 m., evening, W.

- New Moon, 29th day, 6 h. 39 m., morning, E.

KEY LETIERS REEER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES IOT-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTIIDE NEW ENGLAND









129 9 Th. 429 E 653 M $\left.1424196 \frac{3}{4}-7 \frac{1}{4} \right\rvert\, 145$ I 822 vIR 10



I 33 13 M. 424 E $657 \mathrm{M} \left\lvert\, 4331910 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{3}{4}\right.$ rises $-11_{\mathrm{m}}^{\text {P }} 55$ Sco 14


I 3616 Th. 421 D 700 N $1439190 \frac{1}{4}$
I 37 17 Fr. 420 D 701 N $1441 \mid 191$
I3818 Sa. 419 D 702 N 1443192
I39 19 F $\quad 418$ D 703 N $1445 \left\lvert\, 192^{\frac{3}{4}}\right.$
I 4020 M. 418 D $\left.\quad 704 \mathrm{~N}|1447| 193^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\rvert\,$

I4222 W. 416 D 706 N $14501955^{\frac{1}{4}}$

 $2 \frac{1}{2} 1100 \mathrm{M} 325$ CAP 18 $3 \frac{1}{4} 11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 32 \mathrm{~L} 412 \mathrm{AQR} 19$ $4 \frac{1}{4}-456 \mathrm{AQR} 20$ $5122_{12}^{A} 01 \mathrm{~K} \quad 539 \mathrm{AQR} 21$ 61228 J 622 PSC 22

I45 25 Sa. 414 D 709 N| 145619
$6 \frac{3}{4} 1254$ I 704 PSC 24
I4626F 413 D 710 N $1457198^{3} 9^{4}$ 1 48 G| 831 ARI 26


I4929W. 411 D 713 N 15021811 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ sets $-11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 55 \mathrm{G} \mathrm{G}^{\prime} \mathrm{M} 0$
I 5030 Th. 411 D 713 N $15031811 \frac{3}{4}$
I5I 31 Fr. 410 D 714 N 1504180
$\left.0 \frac{1}{2} 9_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 17 \mathrm{~m} \right\rvert\, 150 \mathrm{cNC} 2$


JUne, Sixth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 , | Day | 0 , | Lays. | 0 , | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | 1 | 22N. 05 | 7 | 2246 | 13 | 2313 | 19 | 2326 | 25 | 2323 |
| f | 2 | $22 \quad 13$ | 8 | 2252 | 14 | 2516 | 20 | 2320 | 26 | 2321 |
| '힝 | 3 | $22 \quad 20$ | 9 | 2257 | 15 | 2319 | 21 | 2327 | 27 | 2319 |
| ® | 4 | $22 \quad 27$ | 10 | 2302 | 16 | 2321 | 22 | 2326 | 28 | 2316 |
|  | 5 | $22 \quad 34$ | 11 | 2306 | 17 | 2323 | 23 | 2326 | 29 | 2313 |
| - | 6 | 2240 | 12 | 2310 | 18 | 2325 | 24 |  | 30 |  |

D First Quarter, 5th day, 2 h. 10 m ., morning, W.
O Full Moon, 12th day, 5 h. 2 m ., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 20th day, 5 h. 22 m., morning, E.

- New Moon, 27th day, 3 h. 53 m., evening, W.


 I53 2 F 409 D 716 o 150718 1 $1 \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{4} 1039$ L. 342 Leo 4
 1554 Tu. 408 o 717 o 150918 3 $3 \frac{1}{4} 411_{\text {N }}^{1} 48$ I 528 vir 6
${ }_{15} 565 \mathrm{~W} .408$ o 718 o 151017 4 $4 \frac{1}{4} 5$ - -619 vir 7
1576 Th. 407 o 719 of $1511175^{\frac{1}{2}} 6612_{\wedge 1}^{\wedge} 20$ н 709 Lib 9


160 9 F 407 e 720 ol 151417 S $8_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} 8 \frac{3}{4} 205 \mathrm{E}$ E 946 Sco 12 16I 10 M. 406 e 721 o 151516 91 $9 \frac{3}{2} 246$ E 1039 SGR 13 I62 11 Tu. 406 C 722 o $151516100_{4}^{1} 10 \frac{1}{2} 3_{\mathrm{si}}^{\wedge} 32$ D $11_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{P}} 33$ SGR 14 163 12 W .406 c 722 o 15161611 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ rises - - -
 16514 Fr. 406 c 723 o $151716000 \frac{1}{2} 858 \mathrm{~m} 116$ Cap 16 $16615 \mathrm{Sa} .406 \mathrm{c} 723 \mathrm{o} .15171500_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 1 \frac{1}{4} 931 \mathrm{~L}-205 \mathrm{CAP} 17$
 I6817 M. 406 c 724 ol $1518152_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 2_{\frac{1}{4}}^{3} 1030 \mathrm{~J}$ 3 34 AQR 19 16918 Tu. 406 o 724 ol 151815 3 $3 \frac{1}{2} 10565417$ PSC 20







 ${ }_{17} 7827 \mathrm{Th} .408$ c 726 of $15171310 \frac{1}{2} 10_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3}$ sets $-11_{\mathrm{N} 36 \mathrm{CNC} 29}$





The thing I mean is what The morning bird
Has meant, day after day:

Not difficult, and not
A puzzling word:
It has one thing to say.

One syllable like "Joy". . .
Ask any bird,
Or any whistling boy.

Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.

## Farmer's Calendar.

The auctioneer and the crowd have gone. The old hotel is sold. I am alone with it now in the shadows of the wisteria. The blossoms wag placidly in the June brecze just as they have for three generations of rocking chair brigades. Those dear, comfortable, middle-aged folks drowsing and chatting and knitting. How amiably, how sweetly they rocked away the afternoons liere.
lut gone now, gone. Gone with the mansard roof and the iron deer, the portecochere and the watering troughs. Gone with the livery stables and the horse-drawn hotel bus and patient old Ned and Ben and their attendant sparrows. Gone with the clacking of croquet balls. Gone with the creak of stays and the sigh of silks and the rustle of linens. Gone, cone, but not so long as this ancient photograph remains. I have it somewhere.

A roung man in a striped blazer stands with straw hat pressed gallantly to his heart as he gazes at a dark-eyed beauty stylish in ample white blouse, a dark liberty bell skirt, and a most tantalizing crisp white bow at her slemder waist. Her hands clasp behind her a croquet mallet and her glance is not unresponsive to the young man's. Uncle George, whose rocker by the steps is next this tableau, gazes enraptured while the rocking chair brigade cranes eagerly.

God bless you. old brigarle. In your Valballa of eternal porches, long may you crane and rock.

| JULY, Seventh Montr. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 | $1 \mid$ | Days. |  |  | 1 | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days. |  |  | 1 | Days. |  | 1 |
| \% | 1 | 23N. |  | 7 |  |  |  | 13 |  | 48 | 19 |  | 0 |  | 25 |  | 937 |
| \% | 2 | 23 | 02 | 8 |  | 2 | 27 | 14 |  | 39 | 20 |  | 03 | 38 | 26 |  | 924 |
| \% | 3 | 22 | 57 | 9 |  | 2 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 30 | 21 |  | 02 | 26 | 27 |  | 910 |
| ค | 4 | 22 | 52 | 10 |  | 21 | 13 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 22 |  | 01 | 14 | 28 |  | 856 |
| $\cdots$ | 5 | 22 | 46 | 11 |  | 2 |  | 17 | 21 | 10 | 23 |  | 0 | 02 | 29 |  | 842 |
| $\bigcirc$ | 6 | 22 | 40 | 12 |  | 15 | 57 | 18 |  | 00 | 24 |  | 95 | 50 | 30 |  | 828 |

D First Quarter, 4th day, 7 h. 9 m., morning, E.
O Full Moon, 11 th day, 5 h. 50 m ., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 19th day, 9 h. 17 m., evening, E.

- New Moon, 26 th day, 11 h .28 m ., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 101-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND




 1865 Fr. 412 c 725 o 151211.5



 Igt 10 W. 416 C 723 N 15071110 10 $\frac{1}{4} 3_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{4}} 11$ D 1110 CAP 13 Ig2 11 Th. 417 D 722 N $15061010 \frac{3}{4} 11$ rises - $11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 59$ CAP 14 I93|12 Fr. 417 D 722 N $15051011 \frac{1}{2} 11 \frac{1}{2}$
I94 13 Sa. 448 D 721 N $150310-00805 \mathrm{~L} 12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\wedge} 46$ AQR 15
 Ig6 15 M. 420 D 720 N 150010 1 $1 \frac{1}{2} .900$ J 214 AQR 17

 I 99 18 Th. 422 D 718 N 145610 3 $3 \frac{1}{2} 1019$ G 419 ARI 21 20019 Fr. $423 \mid$ D 717 N $14541044_{4}^{1} 1049$ F 502 ARI 22
 $20221 \mathrm{~F} \quad 425$ D $716 \times 1451995_{4}^{3} 6$ 20322 M. 426 D 715 N 14499 20423 Tu. 427 D 714 N 1447

 20726 Fr .430 D $711 \mid$ N $1441910 \frac{1}{4} 10 \frac{1}{2}$ 20827 Sa. 431 D 710 N 1439911 111 20928 F 432 E 709. M 1437 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 21029 M. 433 E 708 M 1435 21130 Tu. 434 玉 707 M 1433


# The multiple grass, the intimate and gay, Eager, and falthful, alwass pressing near, Would seem to have some whrd for us to hear. Lovers litse us, it may be, on some day, Will lean their heads to listen, close to ground, Where green lmmoderate speech has somehow found A word so thrilling they will stay for this, Each turned away from where the other is, Each lost to each, and even forget to kiss. 



Farmer's Calendar.

I think brevity can be a very tiresome and dangerous thing. In fact I think brevity in word or deed anywhere or anyhow has become vastly overrated. I really prefer the maunderings of a tircsome bore to the crude brusqueness that I meet everywhere-on office walls, along our highways, in hospltal corridors, etc. "Stop! Go! Silence! Think!" I mueh prefer the gracious turn the French can give to such signs. If they have to be bricf, which their splendid language seldom allows them to he, they usually have the courtesy to add "if you please."

Now I think brevity when carried to Amerlcan extrcmes can not only be rude but downright dangerous to the ininds of our youth, not to mention the minds of their papas and mamas, though I am not much interested in them. If many more generations of Gertrudes and Johunies continue to be addressed or answered by thelr parents in a series of monosyllabic grunts, that's all that Johnny and Gertrude are golng to hare. Just grunts.

These unpleasant noises are seldom heard abroad. From bored Englishmen on bank holidays-cranted, or by any numher of Germans when gathered together, of course. Otherwise, seldom. And I don't like to hear thesc noises here. Because the worst of it is they are thought noiscs. Must we truncate all the sweet nuances of thought, the allitcrations, the connotations? Get me a Kentucky Colonel. Quick!

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULITIONS.

| \% | Days. | 0 |  | Days. |  | D | 01 | Days. | 0 , | Da |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 17 | 5. | 7 | 1622 | 13 | $1+37$ | 19 | 1243 | 25 |  | 42 |
|  | 2 | 17 | 43 | 8 | 1605 | 14 | $14 \quad 18$ | 20 | 1223 | 26 |  | 021 |
|  | 3 | 17 | 27 | 9 | 1548 | 15 | 1400 | 21 | 1203 | 27 |  | 00 |
|  | 4 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 1531 | 16 | 1341 | 22 | 1143 | 28 |  | 939 |
|  | 5 | 16 | 55 | 11 | 1513 | 17 | 1322 | 23 | 1123 | 29 |  | 917 |
|  | 6 | 16 | 39 | 12 | 1455 | 18 | 1302 | 24 | 1102 | 30 |  | 856 |

D First Quarter, 2nd day, 1 h. 55 m. , evening, E.
O Full Moon, 10th day, 8 h. 8 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 18 th day, $11 \mathrm{~h} .16 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.

- New Moon, 25th day, 6 h. 32 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 31 st day, 11 h .34 m ., evening, W.
KEy Letters refer to corrections table. pages i01-4, for all points outside new england



 2164 F 439 上 701 м $1422105^{\frac{3}{4}}$
 2186 Tu. 441 E 658 m 14181088 $2197 \mathrm{~W} .442 \mathrm{E} 657 \mathrm{~m} 1415108_{4}^{3} 99^{2} 202 \mathrm{D} 955$ CAP 12 220 8 Th. $443 \mathrm{E} 656 \mathrm{~L} 1413109_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 9 \frac{3}{4} 259 \mathrm{E} 1043 \mathrm{AQR} 13$ $22 \mathrm{I} 9 \mathrm{Fr} .444 \mathrm{E} 655 \mathrm{~L} 14111010 \frac{1}{2} 10 \frac{1}{2} 33_{\mathrm{K}}^{\mathrm{A}} 57 \mathrm{~F} 11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 28 \mathrm{AQR} 14$ 22210 Sa. 445 E 653 L $1408111111 \frac{1}{4}$ rises - - - -
 22412 M .447 F 650 L 140311 — $0 \frac{1}{4} 730 \mathrm{I} 1254 \mathrm{PSC} 16$ $22513 \mathrm{Tu} .448 \mathrm{~F} 649 \mathrm{~L} 1401110 \frac{1}{2} 1 / 756 \mathrm{H} \quad 136 \mathrm{PSC} 17$ 22614 W. 449 F 648 L 135811 1 $131 \frac{1}{4} 823$ H 2 1S ARI 18

 22917 Sa. 453 F $643 \mathrm{~L} 1351123_{1}^{1} 3_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3} 1000 \mathrm{E} 430 \mathrm{TAU} 21$ 23018 F 454 F $642 \mathrm{~L} 1348124.4 \frac{1}{2} 1042 \mathrm{E} 519 \mathrm{TAU} 22$
 23220 Tu. 456 F6 639 L $134312666 \frac{1}{2}-\quad-705$ G'M24 $23321 \mathrm{~W} .457 \mathrm{~F} 637 \mathrm{~L}, 134013 \quad 7 \quad 7 \frac{1}{4} 12 \wedge 28 \mathrm{D} 801 \mathrm{CNC} 25$ $23422 \mathrm{Th} .458 \mathrm{~F} 635 \mathrm{~L} 13381388_{4}^{1} 1333 \mathrm{E} 859 \mathrm{CNC} 26$ $23523 \mathrm{Fr} .459 \mathrm{~F} 634 \mathrm{~K} 1335138_{4}^{3} 9_{\frac{1}{4}}^{2} \quad 243 \mathrm{E} 957$ LEO 27
 23725 F 501 G $631 \mathrm{~K} 13301410 \frac{1}{2} 11$ sets -1151 VIR 0 $23826 \mathrm{M} .502 \mathrm{G} 629 \mathrm{~K} 13271411 \frac{1}{2} 11_{4}^{3} 6_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 54$ I $12_{\mathrm{ar}}^{\mathrm{P}} 47 \mathrm{VIR}$ 23927 Tu. $503 \mathrm{G} 627 \mathrm{k} 132414-122_{4}^{1} 730 \mathrm{G} 142 \mathrm{LIB}$ $24028 \mathrm{~W} .504 \mathrm{G} 626 \mathrm{~K} 13221512_{4}^{3}$ 24129 Th. 505 G $624 \mathrm{k} 1319151 \frac{1}{2}$
 24331 Sa. $5007 \mathrm{G}|621| \mathrm{K} \left\lvert\, 1313153_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}\right.$

## AUGUST hath 31 days.



> The broken sky showed just enough of blue To be a scrap of singing, overhead, Not loud, and not for long-phrase or two: But sumething sung, where most is merely said.

> One man who saw it thought it was deed
> Done in the sky, and lur a personal need.
$\dot{=}$

Aspects, Holidars, Heights of High Water, W eather, etc.

## Farmer's Calendar.

The farmer who doesm't know what lies over the fins. in the next county very often doesn't know what lies in his own. There surely are offered today all kinds of chances to yet aronnd and see things. Indeed a farmer with an in!uiring mind attends not only in summer and fall, hut thromphout the year, demonstrations of machinery, planting, growing, or whathot. The bext of it is the variety of free, interested governiment or state or county agencies that can serve himoften come right down to his dow to do it. Farme education is certainly more than an ammal excursion to the connty fair. But that's no excuse not to go to all the fair: yon can. You and Na, of comrse.
Then, tro. there is that mimhty needed service-and a lut of it tree. say what you will-from the fellows who are selling to you. We not only respect these frienils for their alifity and the promucts they sell but hecanse they are so often fripnds when we are in nemd.
We saw just how that worked a little while ago when our liqui-duster broke down in the midst of an allimportant orchard period. The machine had to run and the fellow who liad sold it to 1 is cane right off. You don't fix this kind of machine with lailing wire. and the rart that was needed was at the other end of the state. He zot it, put it on, stayed while we made the application in time. Business with a heart, I call it.

1957] SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month.
ASTRONOMICAL CAYCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | 1 | Days | 1 | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 8N. 13 | 7 | 6 | 00 | 13 | 343 | 19 | $1 \quad 24$ | 25 | 0 | 56 |
|  | 2 | $7 \quad 51$ | 8 | 5 | 37 | 14 | 320 | 20 | 101 | 26 | 1 | 19 |
|  | 3 | $7 \quad 29$ | 9 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 257 | 21 | $0 \quad 38$ | 27 | 1 | 43 |
|  | 4 | $7 \quad 07$ | 10 | 4 | 52 | 16 | 234 | 22 | ON. 14 | 28 | 2 | 06 |
|  | 5 | $6 \quad 45$ | 11 | 4 | 29 | 17 | 211 | 23 | 0s. 09 | 29 | 2 | 29 |
|  | 6 | $6 \quad 22$ | 12 | 4 | 06 | 18 | 148 | 24 | $0 \quad 32$ | 30 | 2 | 53 |

O Full Moon, 8th day, 11 h .55 m ., evening, W. © Last Quarter, 16th day, 11 h. 2 m., evening, E. - New Moon, 23rd day, 2 h. 18 m., evening, W.

D First Quarter, 30th day, 12 h. 49 m., evening, E. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 101•4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND



| 1957] |  | OC'TOBER, Tenth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | 0 | Days. |  | 13:ys. |  | Days. | 0 | Days. | 0 |
| है | 1 | 3s. 16 | 7 | 535 | 13 | 751 | 19 | 1003 | 25 | 1210 |
| \# | 2 | 3 3! | 8 | 5 58 | 14 | 813 | 20 | 1025 | 26 | 1231 |
| 。 | 3 | $4 \quad 02$ | 9 | 620 | 15 | 835 | 21 | 1046 | 27 | 1251 |
| $\stackrel{\otimes}{\square}$ | 4 | $4 \quad 25$ | 10 | 643 | 16 | 858 | 22 | 1107 | 28 | 1311 |
| $\cdots$ | 5 | 4.49 | 11 | 706 | 17 | 920 | $23)$ | 1129 | 29 | 1331 |
| $\rho$ | 6 | 512 | 12 | 728 | 18 | 941 | 24 | 1149 | 30 | 1351 |

O Full Moon, 8th day, 4 h. 42 m., evening, E.
© Last Quarter, 16 th day, $8 \mathrm{~h} .44 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.

- New Moon, 22 nd day, 11 h. 43 m., evening, E.

D First Quarter, 30th day, 5 h. 48 m., morning, W.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PaGES 101-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

 275 2W. 542 J. 525 H $11432666 \frac{1}{2}$ —— 723 AQR 9 276 3 Th. 543 J 523 H $114127.7 .7 \frac{1}{2} 122_{11}^{A} 43$ F 808 AQR 10 277 4 Fr. 544 J 521 H 1138278 8 $8 \frac{1}{4} 141$ G 851 AQR 11 2785 Sa. 545 Ј 520 н 113527 8 $8 \frac{3}{4} \quad 9 \quad 239$ н 933 рSC 13

 2818 Tu. 548 J 515 н $11262810 \frac{1}{2} 11$ rises $-11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 41$ ARI 16 2829 W. 549 J 513 G $11242911 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{1}{2} 5_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 29 \mathrm{~F}$ — — $28310 \mathrm{Th} .551 \mathrm{~K} 511 \mathrm{G} 11212911 \frac{3}{4}-603 \mathrm{~F} 12_{\mathrm{A}}^{\mathrm{A}} 26 \mathrm{TAU} 17$ 28411 Fr. 552 K 510 G $1118290 \frac{1}{4} \left\lvert\, 0 \frac{1}{2} 641 \mathrm{E} 113 \mathrm{TAU} 18\right.$ $28512 \mathrm{Sa} .553 \mathrm{~K} 508 \mathrm{G} 1115290_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 1.1724 \mathrm{D} \quad 202 \mathrm{TAU} 19$ $28613 \mathrm{~F} \quad 554 \mathrm{~K} 506$ G 111230 1 $\frac{1}{2} \left\lvert\, \frac{3}{4} 8813 \mathrm{D} 253\right.$ G'м 20
 $28815 \mathrm{Tu} .556 \mathrm{~K} 503 \mathrm{c} 1107303_{4}^{1} 3_{2}^{1} 1011 \mathrm{e} 440 \mathrm{CNC} 22$ 28916 W. 557 к $502 \mathrm{G} .110430444_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} 11_{\mathrm{d}}^{\mathrm{p}} 17 \mathrm{~F} \quad 534 \mathrm{cNc} 23$ 29017 Th. 559 K 500 G 1101305 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - 628 LEO 24



 29522 Tu. 605 L 452 f $104831 \quad 9 \frac{3}{4} 10 \frac{1}{4}$ sets -1059 Lib 29 29623 W. $606 \mathrm{~L} 451 \mathrm{~F} 10453110_{\frac{3}{4}} 11_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 5_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{p}} 10 \mathrm{~F} 11_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{A}} 55 \mathrm{SCO} 1$ 29724 Th. $607 \mathrm{~L} 449 \mathrm{~F} 10423211_{2}^{1}-555 \mathrm{E} 12_{\mathrm{m}}^{\mathrm{p}} 52 \mathrm{SCO} 2$


 3OI 28 M. 612 ц 444 F $1032322_{2}^{1} 22_{4}^{3} 935 \mathrm{E} ~ 430 \mathrm{CAP} 6$ 30229 Tu. 613 L. 442 F $1029323_{2}^{1} 3_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 1034$ F 30330 W .614 L 441 F 102732 4 $4 \frac{1}{2} 4 \frac{3}{4} 11_{\mathrm{N}}^{\mathrm{P}} 32 \mathrm{~F} 604 \mathrm{AQR} 8$



Just here, the ground is darkcned as with blood.
And that is a strange thing; no violent men
Have savaged, here.
There is a quiet place, where soiltude,
Peering through leaves, had noted, now and then,
Some thoughtiul man pass near
But summer, now, is gone-is nowhere found--
And therc are stains, here, darkening the ground.
1 T

2 W.
3 Th.
4 Fr .
5 Sa.
6 F
7 M .
8 Tu.
9 W. 10 Th . 11 Fr . 12 Sa. 13 F 14 M. 15 Tu . 16 W.
17 Th. 18 Fr .
19 Sa. 20 F 21 M . 22 Tu. 23 W . 24 Th. 25 Fr . 26 Sa . $27 \cdot F$ 28 M . $29{ }^{\circ}$ 'u. 30 W. 31 Th.
scallops in the
markets now Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ 9.1\end{array}\right.$ Four Great N.E. storm $\quad$ N.H. Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.3 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ fine Decimal arithmetic Hol. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.4 \\ 8.9\end{array}\right.$ days St Francio R101 maiden $\{8.6$ D'Assiss1 voyage 1930 \{8.9 then

 United Airlines crash Hol. $\{9.4$ haze. Laramer', wail follage $\quad\{9.7$ Finest Moon 9年 blown ofl 1804 1st Day Hell Gate Channel $\left\{\begin{array}{l}10 \text {. weeks } \\ \text { Succoth blasted } 1885\end{array}\right.$
prevent Br. invasion $1766 \quad\{10.1$ of Colambus Day Hol. Ind
 $6 \Varangle$ \#/ DismalSwamp $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.8 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ year schr. Wolston became Tides $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$ but 9156 Mi. derelict 1891 Cardifi Giant $\{8.7$ beller б $01 /$ Cardiff Giant $\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.7 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$ beller ठ $\widehat{(C)}$ 1st Ladles' Golf $1894\left\{\begin{array}{l}8.9 \\ 9.7\end{array}\right.$ have St, LIKE'S Sittie Simehath $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.3 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ your Bones of our Pilgrlms $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & \text { Washed to sea } 1785\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{l}10.3\end{array}\right.$ flannels 181 f. T. © Eq. 6 o $2\{10.5$ near. $\mathbb{C}$ Peri. at midnight $1884\left\{\begin{array}{l}11.1 \\ 10.9\end{array}\right.$ Stay

 Thls year's Highest $\{11.9$ Just to morning high tide
 $\mathbb{C}$ rides 6 ㅇ $\mathbb{C}$ Worid began $\{10.3$ Clow 0 \& 4004 B.C. 11.2 your 20 tha. 79. D.s.T. ends 9.8 worSimon Christ (27th) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}9.2 \\ 9.9\end{array}\right.$ ries, here \& Jude the King $\quad$ in 90 -day drought Tides 88.8 are Yin9 9 ends 1947
Jacob Abbot, dr. Girl 18.5 snow flurSacouts, dled 1879 (31st)
S.9.9 snow flur-
Hallowetn N.E.OhIo Hol. 88.4 ries.

Farmer's Calendar.

There's a lot of work that a man has to do alone. Because he knows it's a job for him alone. His conscience wonldn't let him call for help, though mostly a man needs help for the work of this world. If it is spiritual work he may, just possibly, turn to spiritual things only aud not to man. But a son from his father, a father from his son, a friend from a frlend, a lieutenant from his men needs not only spiritual help but more. And in the great needs and loneliness that is farm life this is often true for the farmer from his tamily, or from any to whom he may turn for help and advice.

By and large a farmer is a poor salesman. He needs both neighborhood cooperation and wider cooperative help in his harvesting and selling.

But there is, too, for the farmer the ever-present need for physical help-hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder. Our ploughs, harrows, sawrigs, axes, tractors and teams, bulldozers and spray rigs; well we know that two, or more men, are far safer than one with these.

But beyond this physical help is the need of fellowship. It's pure joy to be one of a pair puling a saw on a frosty mornlng.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

|  | Days. | 01 | Days. |  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 ' | Days. | 0 , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 148. 30 | 7 | 1620 | 13 | 1801 | 19 | $\overline{1931}$ | 25 | 2047 |
|  | 2 | $14 \quad 49$ | 8 | 1638 | 14 | 1817 | 20 | 1944 | 26 | 2059 |
|  | 3 | 1508 | 9 | 1655 | 15 | 1832 | 21 | 1958 | 27 | 2110 |
|  | 4 | $15 \quad 26$ | 10 | 1712 | 16 | 1847 | 22 | 2011 | 28 | 2121 |
|  | 5 | 1545 | 11 | 1729 | 17 | 1902 | 23 | 2023 | 29 | 2131 |
| ¢ | 6 | 1603 | 12 | 1745 | 18 | 1917 | 24 | 2036 | 30 | 2141 |

O Full Moon, 7th day, 9 h. 32 m., morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 14th day, 4 h. 59 m., evening, W.

- New Moon, 21st day, 11 h. 19 m ., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 29th day, 1 h. 57 m., morning, W.
KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGES 101-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND




 309 5 Tu. 622 m 434 е $1012329^{\frac{1}{3}} 99^{\frac{3}{4}} 421 / \mathrm{K} 1022$ ARI 14 3 3IO 6 W. 623 m 432 E 10093210 10 10 3 II 7 Th. 624 m 431 е $100732,10 \frac{3}{4} 11 \frac{1}{4}$ rises - $11_{\text {м }}^{\text {p }} 57$ TAU 16 3128 Fr. 626 m 430 E $10053211 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}$


 उ1612 Tu. 631 m 426 E 95532 2 $2 \frac{1}{4} 4909$ E 330 CNC 20
 ЗІ 814 Th. 633 m 424 E $951313_{\frac{3}{4}}^{4} 41_{\text {M }}^{\text {P }} 25$ G 517 LEO 22 $31915 \mathrm{Fr} .634 \mathrm{~m} 423 \mathrm{E} 949314_{\frac{3}{4}} 5^{\frac{1}{4}}$ - -609 vir 23 32016 Sa .636 m 422 E $947315_{\frac{3}{4}}^{3} 6 \frac{1}{4} 12_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 36 \mathrm{H} 700$ VIR 24


 32420 W. 640 N 419 D $939308 \frac{1}{2} 10$ 32521 Th. 642 N 418 D $9373010_{4}^{1} 11$ sets $-11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 32$ Sco 29 32622 Fr. 643 N 418 D: $9353011 \frac{1}{4} 11 \frac{3}{4}$ 32723 Sa. 644 N 417 D $93329-0 \quad 621$ D 125 SGR
 32925 M. $646 \mathrm{~N} 416 \mathrm{D}\left|930291 \frac{1}{2}\right| 1 \frac{1}{2} 820$ E 309 CAP
 $33 \mathrm{I} 27 \mathrm{~W} .649 \mathrm{~N} 415 \mathrm{D}|92628.3| 3 \frac{1}{4} 1018 \mathrm{G} 442 \mathrm{AQR}$
 33329 Fr. 651 n 414 D $923274_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 5$



This is the inward montht
Man shuts his door
And turns his thought
To what he holds.
Of less and more.

In his most secret breast, That personal binWhat longer harvest, Of what worth,
He has gathered in. High Water, Weather, etc.

## Farmer's Calendar.

"I am lately of the sluggish sort who likes nothing better than a nap on the sunny side of the house. But here is the contradiction, sir. I leap out of bed to take the morning with the eagerness of a young ram. The habit goes back to my youth when I liad to be up betimes to perform the rugged chores that earned my breakfast. I hold no brief for the chores but in the doing of them I heard the voices of the morning, and those I have never forgotten.
"The world never speaks so sweetly as in those charmed hours. Man and nature do then commune in pious fellowship, though for me, I must confess, some part of those early hours belonged to our imbecile rooster. I needs must listen to hls clarion, for he really could talk-at least in a way that seemed especially for me. I remember how many a morning he would crow, 'Martha Lee is not for thee, a fact, alas, which I knew only too well. So he and I were part of the morning together.
"Not alone together, of course, for I delighted to hear the crows (late risers like all thleves) clear their plpes. Each spoke to me after his own fashion. There was my old philosopher. 'Slow, slow, slow' he would say. There was Blackie, my watch-off, be off, be off, be off.' ... And many other voices indeed. But now let us good-night-for we would not 'be off' but be up betimes."

The late Squire Brown

[^3]foliows after but siect and muck."

| DECEMBER, Twelfth Month. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Astronomical calculations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Days. | $0 \quad 1$ | Days. | 0 | , | 1rays. | 0 | , | Days. | 0 | , |  | Day | 0 | 0 |
| Ex | 1 | 21s. 50 | 7 |  | 38 | 13 |  | 10 | 19 |  |  |  | 25 |  | 323 |
| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\square}$ | 2 | $21 \quad 59$ | 8 |  |  | 14 |  | 14 | 20 |  |  |  | 26 |  | 22 |
| ${ }^{\circ}$ | 3 | $22 \quad 08$ | 9 |  |  | 15 |  | 3, 17 | 21 |  | 26 |  | 27 |  | 3 19 |
| А | 4 | $22 \quad 16$ | 10 |  |  | 16 |  | 20 | 22 |  |  |  | 28 |  | 16 |
| $\cdots$ | 5 | $22 \quad 24$ | 11 |  |  | 17 |  |  | 23 |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |
| © | 6 | \|22. 31 | 12 |  | 06 | 18 |  | 24 | 24 |  | 25 |  | 30 |  |  |

O Full Moon, 7th day, $1 \mathrm{~h} .16 \mathrm{~m} .$, morning, W.
© Last Quarter, 14th day, 12 h. 45 m., morning, E.

- New Moon, 21st day, 1 h. 12 m., morning, E.

D First Quarter, 28th day, 11 h. 52 m., evening, W. KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE. PAGES 101-4, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

 336 2 M. 654 N 413 D 3373 Tu. 655 N 413 d $919267 \frac{1}{4} \quad 7 \frac{3}{4} \quad 209 \mathrm{~K} \quad 815$ ARI 11 338 4 W. 656 N 413 D 3395 Th. 657 N 412 D 3406 Fr. 658 N 412 D Length
Dat
Days.
 $91826888 \frac{1}{2} 308 \mathrm{~K} 901 \mathrm{taU} 12$ $916258 \frac{3}{4} \quad 9 \frac{1}{4} \quad 408$ L 949 TAU 13 $91525 \quad 9 \frac{1}{2} 10 \quad 509$ m 1040 G'M 14
 34 I 7 Sa. 6590412 c 3428 F 7000412 c 343 9M. 701 o 412 C 34410 Tu. 702 o 412 с 34511 W .703 o 412 c 34612 Th. 704 o 412 c 34713 Fr. 7040413 c 34814 Sa .7050413 c 34915 F 7060413 c 35016 M .707 O 413 c 35117 Tu .707 o4 44 c 35218 W .708 o 414 c 35319 'Th. 708 o4 45 c 35420 Fr. 7090415 35521 Sa. 7090415 c 35622 F 7100416 C 35723 M. 710 o 416 c 35824 Tu. 7110417 व 35925 W .7110418 c 360.26 Th. 7120418 c 36 I 27 Fr 7120419 c 36228 Sa. 712 ○ 420 C 36329 F 713 o 420 c 36430 Ml .7130421 o 36531 'u. 713 o4 42 o

$$
9132410_{4}^{3}
$$

$9122411^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $911230 \frac{1}{4} 0^{\frac{1}{4}} 656 \mathrm{E} \quad 124 \mathrm{CNC} 18$ $910230 \frac{3}{4} \quad 1 \quad 808$ F 219 CNC 19 $910221 \frac{3}{4} 2.917 \mathrm{G} 313$ LEO 20 $909222 \frac{1}{2} \quad 2 \frac{3}{4} 1027 \mathrm{H} \quad 406$ Leo 21 $908213 \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \frac{3}{\frac{3}{4}} 11_{\text {P }}^{\text {P }} 37$ I 458 VIR 22 $908214 \frac{1}{4} 4 \frac{3}{4}-549 \operatorname{Vir} 23$ $907215 \frac{1}{4} 5_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 12_{\mathrm{N}}^{4} 47$ J 640 LIB 24 $\left.907206 \frac{1}{4} 7 \right\rvert\, 157$ к 732 LIB 25 $906207^{\frac{1}{4}} \mathrm{~S} \quad 306 \mathrm{~L} 826 \mathrm{sco} 26$ $90619 \mathrm{~S}_{4}^{1} 9 \quad 414 \mathrm{~m} 920 \mathrm{sco} 27$ $906199^{\frac{1}{4}} 99^{\frac{3}{4}} \quad 5 \quad 18$ м 1016 sGR' $28^{2}$ $9061810 \quad 10_{4}^{\frac{3}{4}} 6_{\mathrm{Mi}}^{4} 18 \mathrm{~N} 11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{A}} 12 \mathrm{SGR} 29$ $906181111 \frac{1}{2}$ sets - $12^{\text {p }} 06$ CAP 0 $9061711 \frac{3}{4}-6_{9}^{P} 04$ E 1258 CAP 1 $906170 \frac{1}{4} \quad 0 \frac{1}{2} \quad 704 \mathrm{~F} \quad 148 \mathrm{AQR} 3$ $906161 \quad 1 \frac{1}{4} 805 \mathrm{G} 234 \mathrm{AQR}+$ $906161 \frac{3}{4} 2904 \mathrm{G} 319 \mathrm{AQR} 5$ $907152 \frac{1}{2} 2 \frac{3}{4} 1002 \mathrm{H} 402 \mathrm{PSC} 6$ $907153 \frac{1}{4} 3 \frac{1}{2} 1059$ I 444 PSC 7 $9071444_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}} 11_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 57 \mathrm{~J} 526 \mathrm{ARI}$ 8 $908144^{\frac{3}{4}} 5_{4}^{1}-609 \mathrm{ARI} 9$ $90813 \quad 5 \frac{3}{4} \quad 6 \quad 12{ }_{\mathrm{N}} 54 \mathrm{~K} \quad 653$ ari 10 $909136 \frac{1}{2} 711453$ 上 $7_{\mathrm{M}}^{\mathrm{P}} 39$ TAU 11



Before the turn of the century, a native New Englander searched for a pleasant, effective way to relieve one of man's most common ailments-the searing aches and pain that overexertion inflicts on muscles.

He discovered that a special blend of oils and tinctures rubbed upon the afflicted areas brought almost unbelievable relief.

Soon, through all New England-
 then across the country-men, women, and children no longer needed to fear the anguish that unaccustomed exercise exacts from legs, arms, and back muscles. For this New Englander's special formula stood ready in millions of medicine cabinets
to bring them blessed relief.
Today, Americans bound to desk or machine or shop all week, get their exercise from sports and household chores on weekends only. And muscles, after occasional weekend workouts, suffer!

But in this modern day, an old New England remedy is theirs to rely upon. And its special blend has never been duplicated by newer products.

It is the undisputed fact that this time-tested liniment has been a household stand-by, bringing its unmatched relief to millions, continuously since 1894.

This famous product is called Absorbine Jr., and if you would like to see what it can do for your own muscle aches, buy a bottle today wherever drugs are sold. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.


## PLANTING DATES FOR FLOWERS (Also see pages 13 \& 40)

On the next page you will find approximate planting dates for vegetables and for crops, with a "moon column" adjoining each geographical division which tells you what some people consider the best moon planting time. In considering this "moon planting time" one should remember it is superstition only and has never been proven of value by scientific methods. The way these moon times are arrived at are: that crops or flowers which win their way by results above ground (like beans or pansies) do better when planted in the "light" of the moon-which is the same thing as saying during the new or first quarter of the moon. Those with root crops do better when planted during the full or last quarter of the moon. For flowers then use the next page taking the "Beans" head for everything except those largely dependent on bulbs-like lilies, tulips, iris, etc, for which the moon and other planting dates would correspond with those given for beets or potatoes.
For BEST FISHING, you may also use the same dates as best planting time for flowers. These days are underlined for 1957 on Page 11. For CUTTING BRUSH, use times given for root crops like potatoes or beets.

## AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

| Boston | Apr. 14 - Oct. 26 | Richmond |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Albany | Apr. 24 - Oct. 15 | Raleigh |  |
| Harrisburg | Apr. 9 -Oct. 28 | Macon | Mar. 1 |
| Cincinnati | Apr. 8 - Oct. 23 | Del Rio | Feb. |
| Toledo | Apr. 22 - Oct. 18 | Helena | May 7 - Sept. 29 |
| Chicago | Apr. 16-Oct. 19 | Santa Fe | Apr. 25 - Oct. 19 |
| Detroit | Apr. 28 - Oct. 15 | Tuczon | Mar. 11 - Nov. 9 |
| Duluth | May 6 - Oct. 5 | Yuma | Jan. 20 - Dec. 20 |
| Bismarck | May 11 - Sept. 21 | Portland, Ore. | Mar. 15 - Nov. 21 |
| Omaha | Apr. 14 - Oct. 15 | San Francisco | Jan. 13 - Dec. 29 |
| Portland, Maine. | Apr. 19 - Oct. 17 | Parkersburg | Apr. 17 - Oot. 18 |
| Hartford | Apr. 20 - Oct. 13 | Oklahoma Ci | Mar. 30 - Nov. 3 |
| Evansville | Apr. 5 - Oct. 29 |  | May 3-Oct. 10 |
| Cairo | Mar. 31 - Oct. 29 | Spokane | Apr 14 - Oct. 13 |
| Minneapo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } 27 \text { - Oct. } 10 \\ & \text { Mav } 7 \text { - Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Salt Lake City |  |

## OUTDOOR PLANTING TABLE

Find the latitude of your town or city. Interpolate between columns below to find your planting date. For example, if you live in Crove City, Pa. (Lat. $41^{\circ} 09^{\prime} 35^{\prime \prime}$ ) this would mean the latitude was about halfway between Boston-Phila. So your planting times would also be halfway between. N.B. Plant ore weck later lor every 500 ft . elevation above sea level.

The "Moon Most Favorable" columns give the superstitions times when the phase of moou is "Right" for planting the crop indicated during 1950. See also prages 13 and 39.


## FANTASTIC, HYGIENIC, AND QUATERNION!

By Sybil Curtis
When our troubles prove too much for some of us, we consult a psychiatrist for help. But unsophisticated people have evolved other methods tor solving their problems, none more tantastic and fascinating than that followed for centuries by certan Mexican indians. They consult a mushroom!

Early spanish friars were much distressed by this custom, but were unable to turn their converts from their ancient practice, and in farts of Mexico these rites are secretly followed to this day. The mmshroom used, known as the "divine mushroom," is fonnd on this continent and in Europe. Eaten in carefully prescribed quantities, it produces a trance state in the partaker. who experiences a sonse of erstasy and enlightemment, and is ravished by beantiful risions and colors. While the congregation are eating the mushroom, derout leaders, mostly women, conduct the solemn rites and chanting which are customary, and, after a lapse of some time, give answers and advice to those present. These leaders receive a hiyh fee for their services. Ther gire adrice on health. locate missing articles, solve mysteries, and report on the welfare of absent relatives. Numbers of these people, of late rears, have spent much time in the United states as migrant workers : many of them cannot write, nor can those left at home read. so this is their substitnte for letters. An American inrestigator was deeply impressed by the serious and religious attitude of these gatherings, and convinced that extraordinary results were actually attained.

Chenical analysis has revealed that the "divine mushroom" contains lysergic acid: an interesting discovery, as this chemical has been is sed recently in this country in exploring the nature of mental disease. Volunteers who have taken it for medical enlightemment are plunged into a state resembhing that of schizophrenia. When they return to normal they can recall their sensations and give valuable descriptions of the state of mind and body ther have experienced.

It is a fact that certain races have learned to identify many mushrooms, which they seek eayerly and for which they have charming folk-names, often of an affectionate nature. No Rusiian, for instance, would ever speak harshly of a mushroom! They have simple, but accurate, rhymed descriptions which they learn as children. In Tolstoi's Anna Karenina there is a charming account of a Russian family making merry gathering mushrooms in the forest. Other races do not recognize any good in mushrooms, canmot dhstiuguish one from another, call them toadstools or harsher names, and never speak well of them. These attitudes of affection or loathing have iersisted for ages. There is a new theory that a science of etho-mycology may he established upon this basis, by which racial gronps mar he traced far back into vers anrient times by their attiturles to mushroons.

On this continent grow more than 3000 varicties of mushrooms, of which at least 700 are edible. Not all are interesting as food, but many have flavors far superior to those of the sole cultivated variety. We waste yearly, tons of valuable, free, and delicions food, replete with vitamins and minerals. In Europe the picture is reversed: during their seasons, widd mushrooms form an inportant part of the daily diet and great quantities are dried for whiter use. During both world wars they were gleaned so thoroughly, to supplement scanty food supplies, that fears were expressed that the prospects for future crops were heing endangered. Many people gain part of their liwolihood hy gathering them for sale. Tons of them are sold in the great picturesque mishroom markets. So important are they as a rommon food that mushrom inspectors, who are recuired to pass strict government examinations, are present at all markets, to insure that no poisonous varietifs are unvittingly offered for sals. Their untressal use as a food has stimulated buropean scientists to seek for antidotes for the deadly ones. A French doctor has produced a serum which has had notable sucess in many cases. it is, untortmately, unstable, and must be procured fresh from Paris in case of nced. Nothing of this kind is available $\ln$ the Crinted States.

Commercial canning and drying are carried ont in Europe in a large way. The truffe, an underground mushroom which grows near the roots of certain oaks, is considered the chief delicacy of the tribe. Truffes are no trifles, for the Itatian neasants do a million dollar business in them yearly, and at least $\$ 150.000$ worth of them are imported each yoar into the Vinited States. So costly are they, that chefs in hotels, where they are largely used in gournet cooking,
keep thelr precious stock under lock and key. Pigs, goats, and dogs, whose delicate sense of smell can detect the presence of the underground trufles, are employed to aid the scarchers.

Some of the "miracle" drugs are, of course, varieties of moids, which are merely microscopic brethren of the larger mushrooms. It is a relative of penicillin which forms the bluc-grcen spots in Roquefort cheesc, and various strains of this and other molds are responsible for its tangy flavor as well as that of lusclous Camembert. Researchers arc eagerly seeking further medical discoveries from some of the mushroons common to our ficlds and forests. Investigations of their possibilitics in the cure of glaucoma, arthritls, and cancer are in progress. In certain parts of Europe cancer is strikingly absent; freedom from the scourge is attributed by the natives to their large consumption of Boletus edulis, a delicacy growing wild in such profusion, and so esteemed, that train-loads of it are shlpped into Vlenna and other cities. Research at Michigan State and the SloanKettcring Institutc has revealed that this and several other inushrooms (all found here) do possess tumor-iuhibiting substances. So far thesc reports are based on animal experiments oniy.

Like men, mushrooms use enzymes and acids in the process of dlgestion. Some people, whose digestions are faulty, are helped by a fungus enzyme, called taka-dlastase.

Mushrooms come in an endless variety of coiors, shapes, and flavors, can and do grow in strange situations; oll the ground, on trees, on rallroad ties, on telephone poles, in cellars, in walls, mines and elevator shafts. They are possessed of surprising strength, frequentiy breaking up through cement floors and streets. One tiny fellow grows only on the hooves of dead animals; another only on one speciai joint of the ieft hind leg of a certain beetle. A number of varleties are skilltully cultivated by ants and beetles in flourishlng underground gardens. The ambrosia beetle eats nothing but the mushroom his famlly raises. It is believed that some of these insectcultivated mushrooms contain vitamins not found elsewhere. The ants lick each leaf before carrying it underground to inake compost-beds. Since they maintain a pure culture of inushrooms in their garden it is conjectured that the ant sallva is germlcidal, and that its investigation may be of value to man.

## 

## "MAIL THIS MONEY-SAVING COUPON



## 100 GLADIOLUS BULBS

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Waysids


MENTOR, OHIO Gardens

Some mushrooms are phosphorescent in the dark; some have a power of movement, puzzling the learned, who cannot decide whether they should be classed as plants or animals. Their odd shapes, colors, and textures account for some of their common names, which include such picturesque ones as Witches' Butter, Judas' Ear, Devil's Snuffbox, Brownle Cap and Plum Top. Their range of color ls immense; they can match or surpass the colors of the most brillant plumage or the softest, most exquisite hues of blossoms. Some possess delightful odors: that of sweet clover, anise, ncwly ground meal, orange flower blossoms, and cucumber, to name but a few. Others broadcast a rank smell of carrion or worse, utterly alluring to certain flies and beetles. Some have flavors so reminiscent of common foods, that, when properly cooked and served, they have fooled the unwary into thinking they were eating chicken, oysters, beefsteak or liver. A tiny fellow, its cap no larger than a shirt-button, is an excellent substitutc for a clove of garlic. Some may be dried for winter use, and are more delicious than when used fresl. One of the best for this purpose may be gathered in New England, where it grows in moss-beds, far into December, even after light snows have fallen, for freezing does not larm it. Some dry themselves on their stems when the weather is sunny and hot, only to revive when rain falls again. Some grow so high up on elm trees that they are secured only by those skillful enough to toss an accurate lasso. One grows even in February, should winter be interrupted by a short mild spell.

The poisonous members of the tribe have given mushrooms a bad name. Although there are many poisonous wild plants, some deadly, people do not seem to fear plants as they do "toadstools." Only about thlrty-six in this country are poisonous. Many of these are only mildily indigestible. The true killers belonging almost entirely to one family. Thls has striking characterlatics, easily learned. Some of the most delicious could not possibly be mistaken for anything harmful. One delicacy, growing in abundant troops on the forest floor, looks exactly like a small crocus or morning-clory daintily made of dark gray or blackish fine kidskin. Any intelligent person, under a good teacher, can soon learn to identify the bad fellows, and with case acqulre knowledge of many cdible varieties. It is regrettable that

## ANOTHER OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC FACT...



You can buy much bigger bottles for less money. But it's not Tabasco-or anything like Tabasco.*

Your saving-if any-is mostly an optical illusion. Because, drop for drop, Tabasco goes five times as far as low-priced, big-bottle substitutes. But even that is not the point.
The point is-no other pepper sauce, at any price, in any size bottle, comes even close to doing what Tabasco does to perk up flavor and add zest to so many foods.

A "MUST" for barbecue sauce and seafood sauces. Delightful-in cooking, at the table-for eggs, beans, stews, soups, chowders.

## there's only ONE

 TABASCO ${ }^{\circ}$[^4]
## MORE MUSHROOM MAGIC by

NANCY DIXON


It can truthfully be said by one "who has searched" good mushroom recipes that can hoast "a difference", are lard to come by. . . . A sincere lope that our findings will win you many a complinent and much enjoyment:) Ifuslirooms to serve as-main course-or an added fillip to a favored recile.

## STCFFED MUSHROOMS

12 large mushrooms
1 tablespoon lenom juice

+ tablespoons butter
1 cup minced white meat of chicken
1 cup fresh bread crumbs

1/4 cup chicken broth (enough to moisten)
1 egg
1 talbespoon minced parsley
1 tablespuon grated onion
1 teas. salt

## 1/4 teas. pepper

Remove the mushroom stems; place the raps in cold water to which lemon has been added to prevent discoloration. Clop the stems into fine pieces; saute in butter. Add chicken stirring to prevent burning. Moisten some Iread ${ }^{\text {Mumbs with rolicken hroth and egg; add to the }}$ mixture. Stir in the parsley, grated onion, salt and pepper. Stuff the mushroons caps and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake 30 to fll minutes in a shallow pan with a tiny bit of water. Serves six.

## STUFFED MUSHROOMS a la VINCENT

1 pound large mushroom caps
1 clove garlic, minced
1 sinall onion, minced
$3^{\prime} \mathrm{I}$. melted butter
3 'T. sherry

4 T. Olive ail
1 cup coarse hread crumbs
1 T. chopped parsley
Salt
Freslily ground pepper

Mix the garlic, onion, sherry and crumbs with parsley and seasonings, Place the mushroom caps in a frying lian and saute quickly in oil. Fill the santeed caps with mixture and return to pan with oil. Cover and let cook over low lieat for about ten minutes. Serve liot.

JBEED MUNHROOMS

11/2 dozen large mushrooms
4 T. butter
1 tomato
2 hard cooked egrs
$3 / 4$ cul ©honped cooked chicken
1/2 tras. cayemme
$1 \%$ teas. salt
$2 \sim$ T. chicken stock Wash the mushrooms. Put caps aside and chof the stems. Saute in butter until tender. Add rest of the jnermients and cook for two to three minutes. Melt rest of the hinter and sante the mushroom eaps lighty. Fill caps with mixture and bake in a greased baking dish in a hot oven for about ten minntes.

# NEW! QUICK! BREAD 'N BUTTER WAFFLES! A real treat with Log Cabin Syrup! 



Here's a new treat that everybody loves. An easy, nutritious waffle made of bread and butter! The crispiest, tastiest waffle that ever soaked up the real maple goodness of Log Cabin Syrup!

Try Bread 'n Butter Waffles today-they're a breeze for quick breakfasts, luncheons and suppers.

## Bread 'n Butter Waffles

8 to 10 slices bread - Butter - $3 / 4$ cup milk dash of salt - 1 egg , slightly beaten

Spread bread slices lightly but evenly on both sides with butter. Add milk and salt to slightly beaten egg. Blend well. Dip slices of bread in egg-milk mixture quickly. Drain. Bake in moderately hot waffle iron 5 minutes, or until golden brown. Mm-m-m-delicious with Log Cabin Syrup.
NOTE: For serving a large group, stack baked waffles on cake racks and reheat in moderate oven ( $350^{\circ}$ ) 3 to 5 minutes.

Log Cabin is specially blended to please New Englanders! Vermont Maple Sugar gives it that rich sugarbush flavor!

## Run by arnil for New Englanders

The roots of First National Stores are firmly planted in New England soil. The business was founded by New Englanders and has been operated by New Englanders ever since.

That's one reason why First National Stores are the first choice of New England shoppers.


## 

 Answers on Page 107


USIN ATH AT AT



## The Magic



## of <br> Trade

Centuries before the Mayflower brought the first New Englanders to the "New World," the great Maya civilization flourished in Central America. Like the colonists at Plymouth and Provincetown, the Maya pushed back the wilderness to sow their crops. Masters of architecture, they built cities and temples that still bear mute witness to their culture. Why did their proud civilization die?

Perhaps because-unlike the versatile New Englanders -the Maya built their whole economy on a single crop: corn.

And perhaps, too, because the Maya society turned in upon itself. Stone on stone, their monuments were built-"permanent," unyielding, immobile.
In contrast, New England's ships were swift to carry her produce to far-flung ports, and bring home the manufactured goods she needed to prosper.

Perhaps the Maya never learned that peaceful trade among nations is the law of survival-the "living circle" that helped our young nation prosper. But today this living circle is bringing new prosperity to lands where the Maya once sowed their corn. Central and South America are developing new crops . . . new industries . . . a new and better way of life...through peaceful trade with their North American neighbors.



## Men and machines

push back the jungle.

... the good earth and willing hands of Central America, working with the technology and machines from thenorth, convert jungle land to habitable farms.


Irrigation canals and drainage systems keep the Iand fertile . . . help control flood and drought.


Railraads thrust their way inland, providing for a flow of people and traffic, and speeding harvests of green bananas to coastal ports . . . and out to world markets.


Dwellings, schools, churches, power plants spring up as men begin to carve out lives in what was once a vast wilderness.


Experimental farms test newest agricultural techniques . . . help boost the crop yield of new acreage.

Agricultural schools teach youngsters from Spanishspeaking republies how to work with local tools and local crops to raise local living standards.

## helps open new frontiers



## New Crops...

The concept of a multi-crop economy in Central America has supplanted the way of the Mayas, who attempted to subsist on a single crop-corn.


Abacá plants yield Manila hemp. Prior to World War II, the world depended on the Far East for high-quality hemp. Now Central America supplies this essential fiber for ships and trade.


## New Prosperity

Palm oil, üntil recently, flourished only, in the eastern world. Today this important crop is being produced on thousands of acres of the good earth of Central America.


Cacao trees furnish the delicate beans for highgrade chocolate and cocoa.


Sugar cane thrives in Central America... and processing the cane creates more jobs and more prosperity.



BANANAS are identified with practically all of the Central American republics. This nutritious fruit flourishes the year round, but needs constant protection against flood, wind, drought, and plant disease.


## Toward <br> $a$

 in the tropics. They are treated with dignity, loved dearly. Home and family are the core of Central America-as in any thriving society.

Churches are the spiritual homes of the people of Middle America . . . guiding them in their daily lives, uniting them through the inspiration of prayer.
bright future. . .


Schools teach the children of Central America how to become useful citizens of tomorrow.


Hospitals provide the best in medical care and equipment . . : here's a young life protected from the very start by modern medical techniques.


To North America, trade brings the mellow flavor and wholesome goodness of bananas...the sweetness of sugar... the zest of coffee and chocolate... and such industrial raw materials as rope, hides, and lumber. Dollars for these crops flow southward, enabling Central Americans to buy modern machines and manufactured goods-refrigerators, telephones, tractors, sewing machines, automobiles. And so "The Living Circle" - the friendly interdependence of nations through peaceful trade - is helping the people of the Americas to build a good life, now and for the future.

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## 13




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Watertown, Mass.

## MCSHROOMS DELUX

1 pound mushrooms
1 teas. lemon juice
1 teas. salt
$31 / 2$ tablespoons chopped parsley

## 1 T. water

2 cloves garlic, mashed
Freshly ground pepper
1 T. flour

3 T . White wine
Wash the mushrooms and plunge into cold water to which lemon juice has been added. Let stand for ten minutes. Chop stems and halve the mushrooms. Drain and add the seasonings, parsley and garlic. Marinate for ten minutes. Sift in the flour, stir well and moisten with wine and butter. Simmer in shallow pan over direct flame (chating dish may be used) for ten minutes. Add wine or heat three tablespoons brandy, ignite and pour over mushrooms to serve Haming.

## RAGOUT OF BEEF WITH MUSHROOMS

? pounds round beef steak
1 pound fresh mushrooms
1 dozen small white onions
$1 / 2$ dozen small carrots
4 T. butter
1 clove mashed garlic

2 T. chopped fresh parsley
1 quart red wine
1 teas. toinato paste
Salt
Freshly ground pepper
1 T. flour

Cut the steak into bite size pieces and brown quickly in butter. Remove the meat from the pan and brown the onions, mushrooms and carrots. Add garlic, tomato paste, flour and parsley. Stir until smooth. Place meat, vegetables and seasonings in Dutch oven and pour over wine within one inch top of the meat. (If more liquid should be needed use beef stock.) Cover and simmer until meat is tender. Allow about $11 / 2$ to 2 hours.

## STUFFED CABBAGE WITH MUSHROOMS

1 large head cabbage
1 onion, finely chopped
Olive oil
Thyme,
Salt
Freshly ground pepper

2 T. fresh, chopped parsley $11 / 2$ pounds ground beef
$3 / 4$ cup dried mushrooms $1 / 2$ cup uncooked wild rice 1 can plum tomatoes
Juice of one lemon

1/4 cup brown sugar
Pour boiling salted water over the cabbage and let stand for 30 minutes. Separate leaves to stuff. Brown onion in oil and add seasonings, parsley and mushrooms which have been soaked in warm water for thirty minutes. Add rice and meat, adding more oil if necessary. Saute until brown. Thin out the heavy center of cabbage leaf to permit rolling. Place a portion of meat mixture in center of leaf and turn two sides to the middle. Roll open end to other end and tuck in the edges. Pour a little oil in the bottom of a casserole and place cabbage rolls in same. Pour tomatoes and juice, lemon juice and brown sugar over rolls. Cook covered about two hours very slowly over low heat until finished. Check frequently to prevent burning on the bottom.

## MUSHROOMS PARMESAN

$11 / 2$ pounds mushrooms
1 teas. chopped parsley
4 T. olive oil
3 T. bread crumbs

## Salt

Freshly ground pepper
5 T. freshly grated Parmesan Cheese

Wash and drain the mushrooms. Place in a baking dish and sprinkle with olive oil. Sprinkle with seasonings. Top with crumbs and grated cheese. Dot with butter to prevent browning. Bake in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

## OYSTERS TERRAPLN with MUSHROOMS

1 pint oysters
1 pound mushrooms
3 onions, fried in butter

Salt
Pepper
1 recipe medium white sauce

## Toast

Add mushrooms to the onions which have been sliced fine and fried until light brown and cook for about fifteen minutes. Season with salt and pepper. Combinc with one pint raw oysters, drained and one standard recipe for medium white sauce. Cook gently for a few minutes and serve on toast.

Continued on p. 69

## A top Quality Coffee


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WHITE HOUSE COFFEE Box 1871 BOSTON, (5) MASS.

## CKEAM OF MUNIIROOM NOUP

Peel one pound fresh mushrooms; cut the rough ends of the stems and chop coarsely and then put through a food chopper. Melt $1 / 2$ cup butter in the top of a dounle boiler; add one medium sized onion, finely chopped, also the ground mushromm and cook for fire minutes over direct Hame, stiring frequently. Sprinkle in 11/2 T. of flour and blend well. Gradually stir in $11 / 2$ guarts of sweet milk (previonsly scalded with one large bay leaf, four sprigs parsley and one whole clove, then stralned) and cook, stirring almost constantly until the mixture thickens and boils. Season to taste with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne and a dash of mace; place top of boller over hot water and let simmer gently tor 20 minutes stirring frequently. Turn into a fine-meshed wire sieve and rub through into a fresh saucepan; return to the fire, taste for seasoning and stir in one half cup of sweet, scalded heary cream to which has heen added $?$ well beaten egg yolks. Stir briskly. Serve in heated soup plates with croutons.

## HONE TIPS

If heary pieves of furniture have mate marks on your rug nap dampen a piece of heary flannel folded to several thicknesses and place over the mark. Let remain overnight and the mark should disappear.

A note from Grandma's housekeeping book-Old soap lasts much longer than fresh soap so buy your family supply well in advance. hemove wrappers and place in linen closet to dry.

To make easy, one of the most miserable jobs in the household chore department, cleaning a stove oven, place a saucer with tour or five tablespoons of household ammonia in the oven. close the door and let stand overnight. In the morning you will find the grease will clean off easily.

When tieing packages wet the cord, as the cord dries it will shrink making a nice secure package.

To sharpen rour household scissors cut through fine sandpaper.

## FANTASTIC, HYGIENIC, AND QUATERNION!

(Continued from page 43 )

more people do not do so, perhaps by joining one of the many mycological clubs, for they would thus embark on a hobby that ofters a delicious food free for the picking, healthy walks-endless and growing tascination.
Une large species, yellowish-red in color, is known as the Fly mushroom, for it is poisonous to those insects, a fact that is being investigated for its commercial possibilities. Cows dote on this mushroom and will race each other across a pasture to secure it; their predilection gives some concern to tarmers in Nova scotia, where the mushroom is especially abundant, for though it catses the cows no harm it does dry up their inilk or render it bitter and unwholesome for hmmans. Although the Fly mushroom is poisonolns to humans, certain Siberian tribes once were notorions for using an infusion made of dried specimens as an intoxicant, staging glorious binges that lasted for thirty-six hours or more. Even in this country, back in the last century when certain gay souls nsed to gather to sniff "langhing gas," there were "Panaeolus parties." These mushrooms, used in cautious quantities, induced hilarity and odd visions that were deemed vastly entertaining.
The reproduction of mushrooms is exceptionally odd, possessed as they are of tour sexes; roughly speaking, A must be introduced to C, and $B$ must meet up with D, and all this molerground and in the dark! But the system works out well enough, for some of the tribe have been around millions of years, longer far than man, and are possessed of such cunning modes of smrvival that some biologists beneye that, like the meek, they may some day inherit the earth.
When one considers that a medium-sized "Giant Puffball" (specimens have been found with a six-foot girth) has been computed to contain some $7,000,000,(000,000$ spores (seeds); it becomes apparent that they are taking no chances of race suicide. Should all the spores germinate our troubles would be solved, for this globe we share would be completely upholstered in puffiballs.

$T_{\text {hese plump, tender B \& M Brick }}$
Oven Baked Beans are baked all day long in real bean pots with a luscious sauce of brown sugar and spices and big chunks of tender pork. Serve them often


BURNHAM \& MORRILL CO., Portland, Maine

## CHALLENGES OF 1957

Readers of page 92 of last year's edition of this Almanac (k) will not be surprised when we tell them, through the courtcsy of the United States Hydrographic Office, that there were some changes in the currents, temperatures, and barometric pressure areas between Iceland and Newfoundland this past Spring. After consultation with the six foremost climatological experts in this country with regard to the effects these changes may have on our future clinate, we are unable to report, witl the possible exception in the case of Dr. Schell of Tufts University, that the warming of the Laborator Current by two degrees, the shifting of the winds from offslore to onshore, the replacement of an Icelandic high by an Icelandic low, and the presence in June for the first time in quite a few years of considerable ice near the Avalon Peninsula, havc any rcal climatic significance. Dr. Hurd Willett at M.I.T., long an authority in these matters, however, cautioned us that a study of the year 1927 might be revealing as to the nature of 1957.

Be the weather what it may however, we should iike to feel that 1957 will bring us closer to the understanding of existence in general. Nature still holds forth great answers for those who will solve its riddles. One of these answers may become apparent from the lowly mushroom. This you will find taken up in some detail beginning on page 41 of this edition.

Another arises in a curious sequel to the "Famous Spectre of Bath, Maine," which appeared in this Almanac (page 01) last year. Following the publication of this story, we were pleased to receive a gift of fifteen pounds of honey from M. E. Ballard, a large honey producer at Roxbury, New York. Mr. Ballard, it seems, was attracted to the spectre story because certain parts of it resembled some of his personal experiences. More than once in his life he has been forewarned, through dreams, of deaths or illnesses in his family. Suffering in late years from rheumatism and other arthritic difficultics which came to affect his heart, he told us he had turned to the cure of himself through bee stings. Often at night he would be told through unexplained knockings on his hedroom wall of an imminent heart attack. These knocks would give him ample time to put the bee stings on the back of his neck wherc the "nerve leads off from the spine to the heart." Mr. Ballard's motive in writing us was a simple one. In his own words, "I want to tell the people of this world that they have a lot more to be conecrned about than some of the common things their minds are taken up with."

We were interested therefore to learn this Spring that a team of French doctors and chemists are at present undertaking intensive experiments which relate to the "royal jelly" which is fed to their queen by worker bees. According to the account of $R$. Middleton in The Country Guide of Winnipeg, Manitoba (May, 1956), the queen bee arises out of the same larva that any worker bee does. But worker bees, in feeding the queen bee larva a "royal jclly", cause the selected larva (in under two weeks) to become twice the size and weight of its fellow drone and worker larvae. Further, the "royal jelly" brings about in the queen a life sixteen times as long as the lives of the drones and workers brought up on just ordinary honey. The secret which these French scientists liope one day to reveal is of course a wonder drug, chemically similar to this "royal jelly", which will prolong human life.

Studies of this "royal jelly" are not new. Leonard Bordas of Paris, now 92, has been pursuing the subject in France since 1894. Mrs. Julia Owen of Kensington, London, has proved there is a chemical substance in the bodies of worker bees that has curative powers. She has made a series of amazing cures of arthritis through bee stings, one of which was blindness due to arthritis in 52 year old William Eyre.

How fabulous is this challenge of Nature as we face another ycar, that of 1957: the sccret of living sixteen times as long from bee jelly; the elimination of need for the body through the lowly mushroom; the determination of weather from reading the pulse of an ocean current.


KEYES FIBRE COMPANY . WATERVILLE, MAINE Ask for ROYAL CHI-NET throw-away plates at your favorite variety or grocery store


## VOYAGE ACROSS IRISH CHANNEL

IMBLIN, IliELANI, JuIy 2!, 1818. Windram Sadler, Jr. daring aeronant, ascended at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock P.AM. from Portobello Barracks in a W.S.W. wind. At it minutes to 3 , two and a half miles ur, thermometer at 38 , just out of a snow shower, he cound trace the indented coast, North of Dublin-and at fire minutes past 3 saw the momntain tops of Wales. At 23 minutes past six he prepared for descent a little sonth of the liphthonse at Holyhead in Wales. He cast over his grappling line and other bose articles, including three ess.s. one of which took 99 seronds to roach the water, another of which broke into pieces before roaching the sea. "At five minntes after seven oclock I trod on the shores of Wales," Mr. Saller said, "the first Acronaut who has successfully accomnlished the passage of the Irish Channel."

## I.G.Y. YEAR, 1957-1958 (ATOMIC YEAR 13-14) <br> (Continued from page 4)

the Atomic linergy Commission, a "new dawn of hope for mankind which may well be the means of providing for all peoples a higher standard of living, better health, and relaxation of world tensions."

In the meauwhile, the other great need of expanding populationheat and power (twenty times what it is now by 2000 A.D.) -in the oplnion of Dr. Willard Libby, also of the Atomic Energy Conmission, may be satlsfied by atomic power. Atomic power plants are being built. Consolldated Edison Company's plant at Indian Point, New York, ls one example of one type. Another is a small army plant at Fort Belvoil, Virginia. Certain reactor experiments, comblned with additional growth in chemical technology, look as if power and heat sources may be brought aloug in step with food and nutrition atomic energy advances.

It seems pertinent at this the however that humanity make ap its mind whether it wishes to proceed any further along the rim of war and total destruction in the competitive race for bigger and better thermo-nuclear weapons. It seems obvious in the inherent dangers of fall-out, atmosphere disturbance, world wide tenslons--to say nothing of war itself-this road of darkness should be abandoned for the one which leads to that of benefits and happiness. The age old argument for progress may be said to be won in looking back at how far we have come. In this, depending on what view you take, the account of a balloon ascension of 1818, from an old almanac, has been included on the preceding page. If the now seemingly amusing experiments of that day in your mind seem to have resulted in a happier world of today, it will be difficult for you not to be optimistic about the future.

## LAST WINTER'S WEATHER

(Contlnued from page 9)
very cold." Hight. (In some places this was the longest cold spell on record. Note the wind stayed in the North all month except for 4 days.) January: 1-3, "snowy-blowy." Right. 5-10, "rain then snow." It was mostly rain. 12-18, "cold." Wrong. 18 21, "cold." Right. 22-24, "fog." Right. 23-25, "thaw." Wrong. 26. "fine." Wrong. 26-31, "storms." Kight. February: 1-11, "cold, stormy." Right. 12-16, "cold spell.,", Wrong. 17-23, "rain or snow." Right. 24-29, "E. gales and snow." Right. March': 1-4, "windy and snow," Right. 10-14, "suowstorm." Right. 15-23, "tornadoes and gales." Right. 24-25, "fine." Wrong. 26 31, "rain-haze." Right. March was the most snowy month in all history at Blue Hill Observatory, Boston, and in many other places. The foregoing summary is given not so much to "prove" Abe's prowess as to leave a record of the winter as it did happen for future cenerations.

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## ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

## RHYMING CALENDAR

JANet was quite ill one day Fhbrile tronbles came her way MARtyr-like slie lay in bed: Al'Roned nurses softly sped. MAYhe said the leech judieial, JUNket would lie beneticial. JTLeps too, though treely tried AtGured ill, for Janet dicd.
SEPulehre was sadly made
OCTaves pealed and prayers were said
NoVices with mans a tear DECorated Janet's bier.

From old puzzle book, Courtesy J. G. Curtis

CORN PLANTING RULE
(The renly of a farmer to the question how many kernels he put in a liill.)

One for the black-bird,
One for the crow,
One for the cut-worm,
And two to grow.

## HE WHO PAYS

An old picture represents a king sitting in state, with a label, "I govern all"-a bishop with a legeud, "I pray for all" -a soldier with a motto, "I fiyht for all"-and a firmer. drawing corth reluetantly a purse, with the superseription, "I pay for all!"
N. E. Farmer, 1842


THE WORD DOLLAR
Dollar is a word that has passed throngh various forms. It was thal, thaler, dahler. daalder, daler and tallero. It originally came fom Thal, a town in Bolhemia. Here eoins of an onnce in weight were matle. They were called Inachin's thater or Sellicken thaler. So popular did these roins hecome that they gave their mane to those that eame after them. Their mannfacture flates from about the year 1518.

## FORECASTING FORMULA

(As Good Today As It Was Then) After an observation of sixty years, I am led to believe that crops are subject to a great rotation of twenty or forty years; I am not certain which. lf it is twenty, it will auswer to calculate it at forty, but not at tweaty if it be forty. If it be true that there is a regular lotation in crops, then no pains should be spared to understand it, as it would inform us what years a crop would grow well and what years it would not. Besides this general rotation, there is a smaller one.

Wheat has a rotation of eight years; and for sixty years it has been so exact, that every other leap year has been a good one for this crop, and every other a bad one. I believe, but don't know eertain, that the proportion of good and bad years in the eight, is five of good and three of bad; or four of each. The year's 1833, '34 and '35, were good years for wheat, and I believe 1832 was, but do not certainly recollect. The year 1836 was bail, and we may expect 1837 and ' 38 to be the same.

Corn. Corn has a rotation of six or eight years, I do not know certainly which. 1831 was a fruitful year. 1832 and '33 poor; 1834 cood; 1835 poor, 1936 bad. 1837 will be middling; 1838, good. and 1839 excellents 1810 middling again. The crops do not change from good to bad, and from lad to good, at once, but gractnally. After a bad year, nature refovers herself by. degrees. It may be observed that the same years are not good for corn and Wheat. The vears from 1777 to 'S0, 1797 to 1800,1817 to 1820 , were good years for corn.

A Revolutionary Soldier,
N. E. Farmer, S. 17. $183 \dot{\gamma}$

In 1818. Dr. Arnold discovered in the island of Sunatra a flower which he named the Raffiesia Arnoldi, and which an author has called with much justice "the magnificent Titan of the regetable kingdom." The human mind indeed had never conceired such a flower; its cirmminference, when expander, is nine feet; its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints-the pistils are as large as cows' horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be 1.5
ponnds.

## A RICH PUFF

A manufacturer and rendor of patent unedicine recently wrote to a friend living out west, for a strong recommendation of his (the manufacturer"s) "Balsam." In a few days he receired the fullowing, which we call pretty stroug:
"Dear Sir:-The land composing my farm had hitherto been so poor that a scotehman conld not get a living off it, and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways; but hearing of your Balsam, I put some on a fen acre lot surrounded $1, r$ a rail road fence, and in the morning I found that the rock had entirely clisappeared, a ncat stone wail encircled the field. and the rails were split into oven wood, and piled up systematically in my back yard.
"I put half an ounce into the middle of a huckleberry swaup -in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn aud pumpkins, and a row of leach trees in full blossom through the middle.
"As an evidence of its tremendous strength. I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest son. out of a mill-ponil, drew a blister all orer his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market. and eventwally drew a prize of ninetyseven dollars in a lottery." Portland, Me., Trans., 1858

## STOOP A LITTLE

The following story related by Dr. Frankliu in a letter to Dr. Mather, has been often told, and is well worth tellin: again:
"The last time I saw your father (says Ur. Frankiin,) was in 1724. In taking my leave, he showed me a shorter way out of the house, through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a heam over head. We were still talking as I withdrem, he accompanying me behind. and I turning towards him. he said hastily, 'stoop! stoop!' I did not understand him till I felt my head hit against the leam. He was a man who never missed an ocrasion of giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, 'You are yonng, and have the world hefore you: stoop a little as you go through it, and rou will avnid many hard thumps: This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequentiy been of use to me; and I often think of it when I see pride mortified and misfortunes brought upon people by carrying their liearls to hich."

## OLD ENGLISH PRAYER

Give me a good digestion, Lord and something to digest
(iive me a liealthy body, Iord aud sense euough to keep it at its best,
(iive me a thoughtful mind. dear Lord. to keep the pure and goud in sight, and when seeing Sin is not appalled. but finds a way to make it right.
(iive me a mind that is not bored-that does not whimper, whine nor cry,

Do not let me worry over much, dear Lord

Abont that fussy thing called I
Give me a sense of humor, Lord
Give me the grace to see a Joke;

To get some happiness from Life

And pass it on to other folk. Mrs. C. B. Terrell


## FORGET ME NOT

Mills, in his work on Chivalry, mentions that the beautiful Hower called Forget-me-uot, was known iu England as early as the time of Edward IV, and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:
"Two lovers were lnitorins along the margin of a lake, on a tine sinmmer evening, when the maiden discorered some flower: of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an filand, and at some distance from the shnre. She expressed a desire to possess them, when hor knight, in the true spirit of chivarry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished-for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his daring; and feeling that he could not rexain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affertionate look upon his lady-love, he sald, "Irorget me not," and was buried in the water."


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Bll Wyandotte. Kansas City 5, Mo.
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Left Side $\square \$ 4.95$ part of my abdomen ts
Double $\square \$ 5.95 \quad$ INCHES
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$\square$ Check for $\$ \square$

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Address $\qquad$
City and State $\qquad$

Science Develops New Tablet:

## Relieves "Hot Flashes," Irritation From Change-of-Life For 8 of 10 Tested-Without Costly Injections

Boston, Mass. (Special) - Medical science now offers women new freedom from much of the miseries of change-of-life! Today, you can have relief from "hot flashes," tortured nerves, weakness, and other functionally-caused distress ...thanks to a remarkable tablet developed especially to relieve these discomforts. Doctors report amazing results using this home treatment alone... and no expensive injections.

Irritability was calmed. Dizziness was relieved. Suffocating heat waves subsided. 8 out of 10 women tested got wonderful relief!

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combination of special medicines. It acts on a woman's sympathetic nervous system to relieve the tense feelings and physical distress that cause unhappiness in so many homes. Tests prove the new tablet has positive medical action.
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Don't let change-of-life rob your life of joy. Start taking Pinkham's Tablets. See how fast you can feel your happy self again - without troublesome injections! (For liquid, get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.)

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NO UNDERFEEDING The Larson's S.M.D. Awedish Milk Diet contains full daily requlrements of ininerals, necessary vitamins, calcium, proteln, carbohydrates, fron, phosphorous, energy elements, And the Swedish Milk Diet filves you the necessary rariation between diet days and days with normal meals when you eat like you do now. You only use Larson's S.M.D. 3 days a week. The other 4 days a week you don't diet at all but eat just like jou do now.
IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH Larson's S.M.D, helps keep you regular. With using Larson's S.M.i). Swerlish Milk Diet sou shouldn't feel tired or depressed hecause of the need for a laxative. Larson's S.M.D. supplies healthy buik. Be less 11 kely to feel listless, dull, sluggtsh due to a laxative. And cvery look in the mirror will confirm that you have changed, look and art younger, be ahle to wear more youthful clothes that will fit better. And with all that welght gone your doctor will certainly approve.

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## MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS - 1956

Courtesv: American Automobile Association

| State | Op. Rd. speed Max. (R-rea- sonable) | Date new license plates can be used | Driving license Minimum age | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gaso- } \\ & \text { line } \\ & \text { tax } \end{aligned}$ | Percent sales tax | Period of $s t a y{ }^{1}$ | Safety sibility law | Certifititle require |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 60 | Oct. | 10 | 8.07 | 1 | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Arizona | R | Dec. | 183 | . 05 | 2 |  | A | yes |
| Arkansas. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 140 | . 065 | 2 | 30 days | A | yes |
| California | 55 | Jan. 3 | 16b | . 06 | 3 | ${ }^{3}$ | A | yes |
| Colorado | 60 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Connecticu | 45 | Feb. 15 | 16 | . 06 | 3 | 6 mos. | A | no |
| Delaware. | 55 | 3 mos . * | 16 | . 05 |  | 90 days | A | yes |
| D. C. | 25 | Mar. 1 | $16 \dagger$ | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Florida. | 60 | Jan. 1 | $16{ }^{\text {b }}$ | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A-B | yes |
| Georgia | 60 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 065 | 3 | 30 days | A | no |
|  | 60 | Dec. 1 | 16 b | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Illinois. | 60 | On issue | $16 \dagger$ | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Indiana. | 65 | Jan. 3 | 16 | . 04 |  | 60 days | A | yes |
| Iowa. | R | Dec. 1 | 16b | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Kansas. | R | Jan. 1 | 16 b | . 05 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | D | yes |
| Kentucky | 60 | Dec. 29 | 16 | . 07 |  | Reciprocal | A | \% |
| Louisiana. | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15 | . 07 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Maine . | 45 | Dec. 25 | $15 \dagger$ | . 07 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | по |
| Maryland. | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 h | . 06 | 2 | 90 days | A | yes |
| Massachusetts | 40 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 0 |  | Reciprocal | C | по |
| Michigan. | R | Dec. 1 | 16b | . 06 | 3 | 90 days | A | yes |
| Minnesota. | 60 | Nov. 1 | $15{ }^{\dagger}$ | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Mississippi | 60 | Nov. 1 | 17d | . 07 | 2 | 30 days | A | no |
| Missouri. . | R | On issue | 16 d | . 03 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Montana. | R | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 07 |  | 30 days | A | yes |
| Nebraska. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Nevada. | R | Dec. 1 | 16 | . 06 | 2 | ${ }^{3}$ | A | yes |
| New Hampslire | 50 | Mar. 1 | 16 | . 05 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| New Jersey. .. . | 50 | Mar. 1 | 17 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| New Mexico... | 60 | Dec. 15 | 14 | . 06 | 2 | 90 days |  | yes |
| New York | 50 | Jan. 1 | 18a |  |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| North Carolina | 55 | Dec. 1 | $16 \dagger$ | . 07 | $3{ }^{\text {4 }}$ | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| North Dakota.. | 65 | Nov. 1 | 16b | . 06 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Ohio. | 50 | Mar. ${ }^{1}$ | 16 b | . 05 | 3 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Oklahoma. | 65 | Dec. 11 | 16b | . 065 | 2 | 60 days | A | yes |
| Oregon. | 55 | On issue | 16 b | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Pennsylvania. | 50 | ar. 15 | $18+\mathrm{a}$ | . 06 | 1 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Rbode lsland. | 50 | ar. 1 | 16 | . 04 |  | Reciprocal |  | no |
| South Carolina. | 55 | Sept. 13 | 14 | . 07 | 3 | 90 days |  | yo |
| Soutb Dakota | 60 | Jan. 1 | 15 | . 05 | 2 | 60 days | D | yes |
| Tennessee. | 65 | Mar. 1 | 16 b | . 07 | 3 | 30 days | A | yes |
| Texas. | 60 | Feb. ${ }^{1}$ | 16 b | . 04 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Utab | 60 | Dec. 15 | 16 | . 05 | 2 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Yermont | 50 | Mar. 1 | 183 | . 055 |  | Reciprocal | A | no |
| Virginia | 55 | Mar. 15 | 15 f | . 06 |  | 60 days | A | yes |
| Washington. | 60 | Jan. 1 | 16 | . 065 | 3 | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| West Virginia. | 55 | June 20 | 16 | . 06 | ... | 90 days |  | yes |
| Wiscousin. | 65 | On issue | 16b | . 06 |  | Reciprocal | A | yes |
| Wyoming. | 60 | Dec. 1 | 15h | . 05 | 2 | 90 days | A | yes |

${ }^{1}$ Applies to nonresidents. Tbe term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by bis home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons wbo intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public scbool is often consideredintention to reside permanently.

## ${ }^{2}$ None on used cars.

${ }^{3}$ Until expiration of bome registration:
${ }^{4}$ Three months before current registration expires:
${ }^{5}$ Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars:
${ }^{6}$ Bill of sale must be filed.
${ }^{7}$ Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability inṣurance law must be obtained after 30 days.
 (a) Jr. p'mt 16. (b) Jr. p'mt 14. (c) 14-16 need parent lic. sig. and under 18 need par. lic. sig. (d) Jr. p'mt 15 . (e) $151 / 2-16$ need acc. by lic. op. and permit. (f) Exc. cert. cities. (h) Under 21, need par. lic. sig.

A: Modern "security" typo
B. "Future proof" type:
C. Compulsory.
D. Old " $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{R}$ " type.

## until they try

## my method!



# But, after an honest trial . . . if you're at all like the other men to whom l've told my strange plan... you'll guard it with your last breath. 

> Don't jume at conclusions. I'm not a manufacturer of any fancy new lure. I have no reels or lines to sell. I'm a professional man and make a good living in my profession. But my afl-absorbing hobfy is fishing. And, quite by accident, I've discovered how to go to waters that most fishermen say are fished out and come in with a good catch of the biggest bass that you ever saw. The savage old bass that got so big, because they were "wise" to every ordilnary way of fishing.

> Thts luelmoo to Wiot spinning, trolling, casting, ty fishing, trot line fishilng, set line fishing, Arond liae fishing, live bait fishing, jugging, netting, trapping, or seining. No live bait or prezared bat is used. You can carry all of the equipment you need in one hand.

> The whole methed can be learned in twenty minutes - twenty minutes of fascinating reading. All the extra equlpment you need, you can busy localty at a cost of tess than a dollar. Yet wilh if, yet cas come in after an hour or two of the greatest excitement of your Life, with a strimger full. Not one or two miserable 12 or 14 inch over-sized keepers - but five or six ceal begeltes with real poundage behind them. The kiad that dos't need a word of explanation of the peotessional skill of the man who caught thom. Absoftutely legal, too - in every stata.
> Thils amraing method was developed by a little group of prefesslonal fishermen. Though
they were public guides, they rarely divulged their method to their patrons. They used it only when fishing for their own tables. It is possible that no man on your waters has ever seen it, eve: heard of it, or ever used it. And when you have given it the first trial, you will be as close-mouthed as a man who has suddenly discovered a gold mine. Because with this method you can fish within a hundred feet of the best fishermen in the county and pull in ferocious big ones while they cone home empty handed. No special skill is required. The method is just as deadly in the hands of a novice as in the hands of an old timer. My method will be disclosed only to those men in each area who will give ma their word of honor not to : $\because e$ the method to anyone else.

Send me your name. Let me tell you how you can try out this deadly method of bringing in blg bass from your local waters. Let me tell you why I let you try out my unusual method for the whole fishing season without risking a penny of your money. Send your name for details of my money-back trial offer. There is no charge for this information, now or at any other time. Just your name is all I need. But I guarantee that the information I send you will make you a comnlete skentic - until you decide to try my method! Aad then, your own catches will fill you with disbelief. Send your name, today. This will be fun.

## ERIC A. FARE, Libertyville 1, llinois

Eric A. Fare, Llbertyville 1, Illinois

Name. $\qquad$ Dear Mr. Fare: Send me complete inlormation without any charge and wilhout the slightest obligalion. Tell me how I can learn your melhod of calching big bass from waters many say are "lished oul", even when the old timers are reporling, "No Luck".

## Address.



THE ANGLER'S SONG
(Tune, All in the Downs, Etc.)
All in the fragrant Prime of Day,
Ere Phoebus spreads around his Beams,
The early Angler takes his Way,
To verdant Banks of crystal Streams,
If Health, Content, and thoughtful Musing charm,
What Sport like Angling can our Cares disarm?

## DIGEST OF LATEST AVAILABLE FISH AND GAME LAWS

## (with occasional excerpts and illustrations

from "'rhe Art of Angling" by R. Brooks, Dublln, Eire, 1778)
JUNE 15, 1956 (EXCEPT AS NOTED)
$\sigma^{7}$ males only. † iocal exceptions. $\ddagger$ non-resklent exceptions. \#Pounds. $\S 2$ over $25^{\prime \prime}, 2$ under $25^{\prime \prime}$.
As many states do not complete laws for 1956-57 until after our press date, VERIFY in every case tor changes even though the changes from year to year are not as a rulc sensational. Limlus are daily cxcept those in lalies which are seasonal.

| State and Spccles | Seasons | 苞 | ate aud Spccies | Seasons |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama <br> Decr <br> Rabbit <br> Squirrel <br> Muskrat (fur). Otter <br> Quail <br> Turkey <br> Buss <br> White bass Bream <br> r'rappic, wh. peh. <br> Jack Salmon <br> W.-eye pike <br> Alaska <br> Bison <br> Deer <br> Mooso <br> Bear, br. \& grz. <br> Bear, black <br> Carlbou <br> Mouutaln goat <br> Mountain shecp <br> Rabbit <br>  <br> Ptar'g'n <br> Trout \& gravllug <br> Arizona, June '53 <br> Elk <br> Dcer <br> Rabbit <br> Javelina <br> Antelope <br> Buffalo <br> Tulkey <br> Quail <br> All Flish <br> Buil Frogg <br> Hear <br> Blg horn sheep <br> Squirrel | Not set <br> Said the Jack <br> Salmon to the wali cyed Pike not in Alabama do you find the llama. |  | Arkansa | \{Nov. 11-16 $0^{7}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Deer |  |  |
|  |  |  | Rab | c. $9-14 \sigma^{\prime}$ <br> set. |  |
|  |  |  | uir | Oct. 1-Dec. 31 |  |
|  |  |  | 1al | Dec. 1-Jan. 31 |  |
|  |  | 10 | Bass, black ex.riv. | Mar. 16-May 15 | 6 |
|  | SpeclaiNo rlo ed season |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | Pike.Jack salmon | Apro closed sea |  |
|  | No clused season | 15 | Brearn. perch | No closed scason |  |
|  | No closed season No clozed season | 30 | Lake Bass | No closed season |  |
|  | No cloved season |  |  |  |  |
|  | No closed |  | llfornia |  |  |
|  | Alaska |  |  |  |  |
|  | No open season(E.Aug.20-Nov.22 $0^{7}$W.Aug.20-Nov.15(E. Sep. $15-300^{7}$W. | $2 \pm$ | ec |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { I-Sept. } 15-0 c 1.28 \\ \text { C. Aug. } 6-J a n .15 \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { E, Sep. } 15-300^{7} \\ \text { W, Sep. } 1-20, \text { Dec. } \\ 1-20 \end{array}\right.$ |  | Rabblt, Ctn. T. Rabbit, Jack | No closed season |  |
|  | Sept. 1-June $30 \dagger$ <br> \{E.-Sept. 1-Jun. 20 <br> IW. No closed season |  | Quail Pheasant | N-Nov, 17-Jan. $15 \dagger$ | 3844 |
|  |  |  |  | Nov. 17-Jan 2 |  |
|  |  | \% | Trout (exc. gldn) <br> (so. wntr sers. | Nov. 17-Dec. |  |
|  | special Zones <br> \{E. Aug. 20-Nov. 22 |  |  | Apr. 28-Oct. 31 $\dagger$ |  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { E. Aug. } 20 \text {-Nov. } 22 \\ \text { W. Aug. } 15-\text { Sep. } 10+\end{array}\right.$ | $1 \ddagger$ | Salmon | Apr. 28-Oct. 31† |  |
|  | Aug. 20 | $1 \ddagger$ | Bass, black | No closed season | 5 |
|  | Sept. 1-Mar. $31 \dagger$ | 1010 | Sunfish, Perch | No closed season | 258315 |
|  | Aug. 20-Jan. 31 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Aug. ${ }^{20-A p r} 15$ |  | Catfish, slad |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Late Nov. <br> Mld Oct.-Late Nov. <br> No closed season $\dagger$ <br> Mid Feb. <br> Latesep.-EarlyOct. <br> Nov. $10 \dagger$ <br> Early Oct. <br> Early Dec. <br> No ciosed scason <br> Juヶ. 1-Nov. 30 <br> No closed season $\dagger$ <br> Mid Dec. <br> Early Nov. | 1161 | Colorado,June'53 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Elk | Oct. 15-3 |  |
|  |  |  | Bear |  |  |
|  |  |  | Antelop | Oct. 13-15-Nov. 7-9 |  |
|  |  | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 10\end{aligned}$ | Pheasant | Not set Not set |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 | Rabbit Trout | Oct. 15-Dec. 31 | 5 |
|  |  | 11 | Thite Fish <br> All uther fish | May 23 -Oct. 21 <br> (Open all year) | 10 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



Ye Best Tlmes to Catch Yc Fishes is when the wlad blows from ye south; next best from ye South West, and finally from ye West. On a hot summer's day, fish early in ye marring from sunrlis until ten thirty, or late in the evening from two thirty untll sunset. Do not thsh on ye dark, cold, cloudy days except after the first day of such a spell has passed and then three in the afternoon ls ye best time.



Keep out of fishes sight and as far away from the river bank as possible. If water is muddy come as olose as you please. Wear clothes of a grave, dark color, not brlght or glaring. After floods or rains fish near the bottom. When streams begin to clear, or after a shower which has not muddied them, or during a shower, use a fly.


If at any time you happen to be overheated with walsing or other exercise, avold small ilquors, especially water as you would poison; and rather take a glass of brandy, the instantaneous effects whereol, in cooling the body and quenching drought are amazing.
Remember that the wit and invention of mankind were bestowed for other purposes than to decelve silly fishes; and that however delightful angling may be, it ceases to be innocent when used otherwise than a mere recreatlon.


Of worms for balt, those found in old dughlls or under decayed barks are good, as are those found under sticks, straws or stones in brooks. The white grub found after ploughing serves well as winter balt. The garden worm or night crawler found with the help of a lantern on church lawns, or blue marsh worms, and worms found on trees such as caterpllars and palmer worms are good balts. Use two worms to a hook, each one straggling in the water to imitate another good bait-the minnow.

New York
Deer-1956-No.
Small game
So. (ex. Sun.)
Cat. \& w.
Black bass
Muskellunge
Salmon, Idickd.
Plke-perch
Plckerel
Gt. no'n, plke
Trout, brk., br., r'bow
Lake trout
Whitefish
Long Island Squirrel Grouse
Pheasant
Quail
Deer
North Carollna (as of 1956) Deer
Bear
Rabblt
Pheasant
Squirrel
Quall
Grouse
Turkey-gobblers wild boar
Raccoon
Trout
Bass, black
Plke, walleyed
Bass, strlped
North Dakota
Deer
Deer
Sharptall
Pin'd grouse
Sage \& ruffed
grousc; part'ge Pheasant
Trout
Bass, black
Wall-eyed plke, northern pike
Sunfish
Perch
Crapple
Ohio
Rabblt
Squirrcl
lheasant
IIun. partrldge
Grouse
Fish
Oklahoma
Deer
Squirrel
Quall

Oct. $25-\mathrm{NOV} .30$
Nov. 19-Dec. 4 Nov. 19-Dec. 1 Not set

July 1-Nov. $30 \dagger$ July 1-Dee. $1+$ Apr. 1-Sept. 10 May 1-Mar. $1+$ May 1-Mar. $1+$ May 1-Mar. $1 \dagger$
Apr. 13-Sept. 8
Apr. 1-Sedt. 10
Apr. 1-sept. $10 \dagger$
Not set
Open season on
Suckers year
round

Oct. 15-Jan. $1 \dagger$
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Nov. 22-Jan. 31
Nov. 22-Jan. 31
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Nov. 22-Jan. 31
Oct. 15-Jan. 1
Oct. 15-Feb. 15
Apr. 5-Aug. $3!$
No closed season
No closed season
No closed season
Not set

May 12-Oct. 31
Jan. 1-Mar. 11.
Jun 16-Dec. 31
Jan. 1-Mar. 11.
May 12-Dcc. 31
Cont.
Cont.
$\frac{\text { Cont. }}{\text { Not set }}$
Ohlo's partridges
are all Hungarian But few lf any are vegetarlan or even octngenarlan.
Nn closed season $\dagger$

## Not set

May 15-Jan. 1
Inter. (Nov.-Jan.)
$1+\underset{+}{\text { No }}$

Pennsylvania
Deer, female
Deer. 2 pt . ant.
Deer, no ant.
Bear
Rabblt, Cttl.
Raccoon
Squirrel
Quail, Bbwht.
Grouse, Rid.
Pheas'nt,rgnk,m
Turkey
Partridge, Mun.
Hare, snshoe
Trout
Trout, 1k. or sal.
Bass
Pike-perch
Pickerel
Muskellunge,
Plke, Gt. No.
Frogs
Terrapln
Rhode Island
Rabblt
Hare
Squirrel
Quall
Grouse
Pheasant
Bass
Plckerel
Trout
Striped bass
Perch, white
Perch, yellow

Not set
No closed seasont
No closed sessont No closed season $\dagger$ No closed season

Untll July you must walt,
Then ask for the date.

Closed season
Closed season
Not set
Not set
Apr. 29-31
No closed season

No closed season

No closed season

Not even 1956 set so

Hurray, hurrah
for the red and the blue.
We're off, all set to snare a hare. sn'shoe.

No closed season
Apr. 15-Jul. 31
Apr. 15-Nov. 30
Jul. 1-Nov. 30
Jul. 1-Nov. 30
Jul. 1 -Nov. 30
Jul. 1-Nov. 30
Jul. 1-N゙ov. 30
Jul. 2-Oct. 31
Nov. 2-Mar. 14

Nov. l-Dec. $31 \dagger$
Nov. 1-Dec. 31
Nov. l-Dec. 31
Nov. 1-Dec. $31 \dagger$
Nov. 1-Dec. $31+$
Nov. 1-Dec $31{ }^{7}$
June 20-Feb. $20+$
June 20-Feb. $20 \dagger$
Apr. 20-Oct. 19
No closed season ADr. 20-Feb. 20
Apr. 20-Feb. 20
All fresh wat er fishing closed Feb. 21 - Apr. 20 Incl.


37
10


## MIGRATORY BIRD LAWS

DO NOT HUNT ducks, geese, brant, coot, rails, gallinules, woodcock, or mourning dove until you have studied the laws on these birds issued in September, 1957, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, 25, D. C. Write your nearest Regional Directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service with headquarters as follows: Region 1 (Western), Swan Island, Portland 18, Ore.; Region 2 (Southwestern), 220 West Copper Avenue (P. O. Box 1306), Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Region 3 (North Central), Buzza Building, 1006 West Lake St., Minneapolis 8, Minn.; Region 4 (Southeastern), Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 5, Ga.; Region 5 (Northeastern), 1105 Blake Building, Boston 11, Mass.; Region 6, Juneau, Alaska.


## Ye finest recipe for cooking ye fishes

Take fish while alive and scour and run him clean with water and salt, but do not scale him. Open him and put him with his blood and liver into a small kettle to whioh add Sweet arjoram, Thyme, and Parsley, each half a handful, a sprig of Rosemary, another of Savoury, bind them in 2 or 3 small bundles and put them into the fish with fuur or five whole nnions, 20 plekled oysters, and 3 anchovies. Pour on your ish as much Claret Wine as will cover him and soason the wine well with sait, cloves, mace, orange and lemon rind. Cover pst and put on a quick fire till it be sufficientiy bolled. Then take out the fish and lav it with the broth into the dish and pour upon him a quarter of a pound of fresh melted butter and beaten with 6 spoonfuls of the broth, the yolks of 2 or 3 eggs and some of the herbs shred. Garnish dish with lemons and serve it up.


##  

 ...ITHACA Featherlight REPEATER!1. FEATHERLIGHT!
2. PROOFTESTED FOR SAFETY!!
3. SAFE BOTTOM EJECTION!!!

Only 53/4 Lbs. in 20 Gauge Only 6 Lbs. in 16 Gauge Only 61/2 Lbs. in 12 Gauge


Send 10 c for big booklet on shooting lips ond FEATHERLIGHT informotion


BOX 54, ITHACA, N. Y.


Don't chanceinfection with hars preparations. Specially com $\{$ supply pounded. Sape. yet soothing Korps skin soft. Eases calluses corns. Stainless. Free Diabeti
past identity card. Order todas Mun Postpaid except COD's.

DR REEVES' PRODUCTS, INC 809 Wyandotte Dept. ON 7F, Kansas City 5, Mo.

Advertisers are reminded the 1958 OFA closes July 15, 1957. Reservations now are not too early.


NEW ENCLAND STANDBY


PICTURES PROVE IT REALLY WORKS! LOOK at 1295 lis. fish landed by Roy Martin party, Destin, fla! Gypsy Fish Bait oll used
Mystery Scent Makes Fish Go Crazy
Fishlng scientists are just learning what wandering Gypsies knew 100 years ago hungry or not any fish strikes any bait scented with Gypsy Fish Bait Oil! Gypsies lnvented thls amazing scented oil formula that exciles all kinds of fish thru thousande of smell organs that cover their budies. When one stieaks madly for your lait they all fight over it and usually the largest fish wins. It makes no difference what bait you use plece of cloth. We worma, fly or even a lakes, rivers, creeks, ponds or ocean still fish with pole and bolber, cast, troll or spin .. no matter what kind of fish you're after $2^{\circ}$. $\therefore$ all youl have to do is dab a little ready to use Gypsy Fish Bait Oil on the bait and you'll catch more and larger fish than anyone else in your party. lt WORKS ANY DAY, ANY TLME OF DAl'. The fish don't live that won't strike bait dabbed with Gypsy Fish Bait Oil. In season, that is. So say we're crazy. Be skeptlcal as you like. But let us send you scented Gypsy Fish Bait Oil

## SEND NO MONEY...Fish ON-APPROVAL

Write asking for one double size bottle Gypsy Fish Eait Oil for \$1.98 o1 3 for $\$ 4.98$. On arrival depusit your money plus C.O.D. postage thru postman. Cash orders sent postage paid. Dab Gypsy on bait the next time you fish and if you don't catch so many fish simge ones two) you're absolutely amazed, FREE! Handy water. pouch for matches, pouch for matches, lunch, tobacco, etc., included free to keep even if you return oil. Accept this filendly challenge! Write today to Fisherman's I'roducts Co.. Dept. 576 2832 Niaxuma Ave., Birminghom 5, Ala.

## GIFT SUGGESTION:

For that new born baby of Uncle Jim or Aunt Sue-or even for Gramp-or Ma-a Life subscription to this Almanac would be much apprcciated. Send Five Dollars, Yankee, Inc., Dublin. N. II.

## ANDREW M'CANN. <br> THE ABSENT MAN

In the town of Ayr lived Andrew N'canll,
A very worthy, but absent man:Anlrew once called at a honse in tuwn,
And sent up his name-"An: I'etar lirown;"
Held an eqg in his hand while his watell was boiling,
And of was neen toiling
His weary way to the bridge of Iyr.
With one foot booted and une foot bare.
A rery old man was Andrew MCann;
And always before he went to rest,
As sonn as mndress'd,
He roll'd his small clothes un Jike a ball,
Then taking lis coat, with the ineatest care,
He lung it over the back of a claair:

Then laid his head
On the pillow in hed.
One nipht he came home more ahsent than ever,
Ant. as you may suppose, "uu"ommonly clecer:"
so taking his sarments (what a ronceit:)
He ruck d them up under blanket and sheet.
Then threw limself over the "lair, like a sack,
And broke his back.
Waläie, 1837
IMTOSSIBLE TODAY?
Bradford, in his history of Massadhllsetts, relates that in 176:3, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, 300 females of boston assembled on the common with their spinhing wheels! They were attired in cloth of their own manufacture.

## LOVE BY NUMBERS

- Iovers sat beneath the shade, And 1 un2 the other said;
"lluw 1t 8 that ron be9
Have you smiled upon this suit of mine:
If $\overline{3}$ a leart it palps for youThy roine is mub melod:'Tis 7 to lee thy loved 1, 2 Say, oy hymph, will marry me...


Grandpa never missed a trick. Had lots of ideas we could use today. . For one thing he always had a bit of Rock Candy about the house. All hands used it for coughs from colds. . . Sometimes when we were very good he'd reward us with an extra piece. . . Also kept some for himself. . . Mixed it up with some stuff from a bottle. . Said it was his medicine. Rock Candy is sugar in its purest form. You can get it from your Drug, Grocery or Candy Store. Refined by Dryden \& Palmer, L. I. City, N. Y., ever since 1880 .


## GESTATION AND REPRODUCTION TABLE

|  | Proper age for first mating | Period of power of reproduction in years | No. of females for one male | Period of gestation and incubation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Shortest days | Mean days | Longest days |
| Mare. | $3 \mathrm{yrs}$. | 10 to 12 |  | 325 | 336 | 352 |
| Stalion. | 1s-24 ${ }^{4}$ mos. | 12 to 15 10 to 14 | 20 to 30 | 23 |  |  |
| Bull. | 12-18 | 10 to 12 | 30 to 40 | 2 | 282 | 300 |
| Ewe. | 1s " |  |  | 145 | 147 | 152 |
| Ram. | 12-14 | 7 | 35 to 45 |  | 147 | 152 |
| Sow. | . 9 " | 6 |  | 110 | 114 | 120 |
| She Goat. | -9 9 " | 6 | 8 t.o 12 |  |  | 155 |
| He Goat. | 15 " | 5 | 20 to 30 | 147 | 151 | 155 |
| Ass. | 3 yrs . | 10 to 12 |  | 356 | 367 | 378 |
| Jack | $4{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 12 to 15 | 20 to 30 |  | 367 | 378 |
| She Buffalo. | 18-24mos. | 8 |  | 309 | 315 | 325 |
| Bitch. | 16-15 " | 8 |  | 58 | 63 | 67 |
| Dog | 12-16 " | 8 |  |  |  | 67 |
| She Cat. | 12 mos. | 6 |  | 58 | 60 | 64 |
| He Cat. | 12 " | 10 | 6 to 8 |  |  | ¢ |
| Doe Rabbit. | 6 " | 5 to 6 |  | 25 | 30 | 35 |
| Buck Rabbit. | 6 " | 5 to 6 |  |  | 3 | 35 |
| Cock. | $6^{\prime \prime}$ | 5 to 6 | 12 to 18 |  |  |  |
| Hen. . |  | 5 to 6 |  | 19 | 21 | 24 |
| Turkey |  |  |  | 24 | 26 | 30 |
| Duck. |  |  |  | 28 | 30 | 32 |
| Goose |  |  |  | 27 | 30 | 33 |
| Pigenn. |  |  |  | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Pea Hen |  |  |  | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| Guinea Hen... |  |  |  | 20 | 23 | 25 |
| Swan . . . . . . . |  |  |  | 40 | 42 | 45 |
| Hen or Duck's Egge |  |  |  | 22 | 30 | 34 |
| Robin's Fggs . . . |  |  |  | 13 | 16 | 19 |

REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE IN FARM ANIMALS
Courtesy F. N. Andrews - Purdue University


## Tables of Measures

## Apothecarles

1 scruple=20 grains
1 drau=3 scruples
1 ounce $=8$ drams
1 pound $=12$ ounces

## Avoirdupois

1 nound=16 ounces
1 huudredweight=100 pounds
1 ton= 00 hundredweight $=$
2000 pounds
1 long ton $=2240$ pounds

## Cublc Measure

1 cubic foot $=1728$ cubic inches
1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet
1 register ton (slipping measure) $=100$ cubic feet
1 U . S. shipning ton=40 cu. ft. 1 cord $=128$ culbic feet
1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts $=231$ cublc inches
1 imperial gal. $=1.20$ U. S. gals. $=0.16$ cuble feet
1 board foot $=144$ cubic inches

## Dry Measure

2 pints $\ldots \ldots \ldots=1$ quart (qt.)
4 quarts $\ldots . . . .=1$ gallon (gal.)
2 gallons or
$\}=1$ peck
4 pecks . . . . . . . . . $=1$ struck bushel

## Household Measures

120 drons water $=1$ teaspoon
60 drops thick fluid $=1$ teaspoon
2 tcaspoons $=1$ dessertspoon
3 teaspoons=1 tablespoon
16 tablespoons=1 cup
1 cun $=1 / 2 \mathrm{pt}$.
1 cup water $=1 / 2 \mathrm{lb}$.
4 tablespoons flour=1 oz.
2 tallespoons butter $=1 \mathrm{oz}$.
3 teaspoons soda $=1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
4 teaspoons baking powder= $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$.
2 cuns granulated sugar=1 lb.
$21 / 2$ cups confectioners' sugar= 1 lb .
$21 / 2 \mathrm{cuns}$ wheat flour=1 lb.
$31 / 2$ cuns whole wheat flour $=$ 1 ll.
$21 / 2$ cuns buckwheat fiour $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$51 / 3$ cuns coffee $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
$61 / 2$ rups tea $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cups lard=1 lb.
2 cupa butter $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
2 cuns corn meal=1 lb.
2 cuns powdered sugar=11 1 b .
2 cups brown sugar=1 1b.
2 cups ralsins $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.
${ }_{0}^{2}$ cuns currants=1 lb.
9 eggs $=1 \mathrm{lb}$.

## Linear Measure

1 foot $=12$ inches
1 yard=3 feet
$1 \mathrm{rod}=51 / 2$ yards $=161 / 2$ feet
1 mile $=320$ rods $=1760$ yards $=$
5.? 8 fret

1 U. S. nautical mile $=6080.2$ feet
1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour
1 furlong $=1 / 8$ mile $=660$ feet $=$ 220 yards
1 league $=3$ miles $=24$ furlongs
1 fathom=2 yards $=6$ feet
1 chain $=100$ links= 22 yards
1 link=7.92 inches
1 hand=4 inches
1 span=9 inches

## Liquid Measure

4 gills=1 pint (O.)
2 pints=1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts $=1$ gallon (gal.)
63 gallons $=1$ hogshead (hhd.)
2 hogsheads $=1$ pipe or butt
2 pipes=1 tun

## Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches
1 sq . yard=9 sq . feet
1 sq. $\mathrm{rod}=301 / 4 \mathrm{sq}$. yards=
$2^{\frac{2}{7} 21 / 4}$ sq. feet
1 acre $=160 \mathrm{sq}$. rods $=43560 \mathrm{sq}$. ft.
1 sq. mile $=640$ acres=
102400 sq . rods
1 sq. rod $=625$ square links
1 sq. chain $=16$ square rods
1 acre $=10$ square chains

## Troy

(Used in weighng gold, sllver. jewels)
1 pennyweight $=24$ grains
1 onnce $=20$ nennywelght
1 pound=12 ounces

## Metric

1 inch $=2.54$ centimeters
1 meter $=39.37$ inches
1 yard $=0.914$ meters
1 mile $=1609$ meters=
1.61 kilometers

1 sq . inch=6.45 sq. cm.
$1 \mathrm{sq} . \quad y a r d=0.84 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{m}$.
1 sq . mile $=2.59 \mathrm{sq} . \mathrm{km}$.
1 acre $=0.40$ hektars
1 cu. sard $=0.76$ cuhic meters
1 cu . meter $=1.31$ cubic yards
1 liter $=1.06$ U. S. liquid quarts
1 hektoliter $=100$ liters:
2642 U. S. liquid gallons
1 U. S. liquid quart $=0.24$ liters
1 U. S. liquid gallon= $=3.76$ liters
1 metric ton $=1000$ kilograms
1 kilogram= 2.20 nounds
1 pound avoirdupois=
0.45 kilograms

## POSTAL RATES.-DOMESTIC

## June 1, 1956

The Bureau of Postoffce Operations advises no assurance that addtional incrase will not be legislated between now and Jan. 1, 1957 - for the year 1957 on all classes of mail. There are Bills before Congress zohich - if passed - may mean substantial increases.

First Class Matter may be forwarded from one Postoflce to another without additional postage but other matter must have new postage.

## LETTERS AND POSTAL CARDS. - FIRST CLASS.

Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-locai, except that drop letters are subject to 2 cents for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carrjers.
Postcards and Private Malling Cards (not larger than 39 by $5^{\prime}$ ro).
Government Postai Cards, each .
Stamped 3 cent Envelopes, one, 4 cents; 25 large, 92 cents.
Business Reply Cards, 3 cents. Business Reply 1 oz. letters, 4 cents each.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS. - SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazlnes containing notice of second class entry when mailed by public unsebled, 2 cents for 1 st two ounces, 1 cent each added 2 oz. Fourth Class Rate applies when it is lower than Second Class.

## MERCHANDISE AND MISCELLANEOUS. - THIRD CLASS. (Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

Merchandlse, incomplete coples of newspapers, printed and other majlable matter, unsealed. 2 cents for first two ounces, 1 cent for each additional ounce.
Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in buik lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 14 cents a pound, or fraction thereof. In case of circulars, misceliancous printed matter, and merchandise, 10 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds. piants, etc., with a minimum charge of $1 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ cents a piece In either case. Apply to postmaster for permit. The bulk mailing fee is $\$ 10$ per caiendar year.
Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3 cents.
Books, catalogues mafled in packages not exceeding 8 oz. In weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction 2 cents, each added $2 \mathrm{oz} .11 / 2$ ces ts.
Clrculars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, 2 cents for the first 2 ounces and 1 cent for each additional 2 oz . Limit eight ounces.

## PARCEL POST. - FOURTH CLASS. <br> (For Zone consult Post Offce)

Catalogs and Similar Printed Advertising Matter, in bound form having 24 or more pages, weighing over 8 ounces but not exceeding 10 pounds.
$\begin{array}{lcccccccc}\text { Local } & \text { Lst \& 2nd } & 3 \mathrm{rd} & 4 \mathrm{th} & 5 \mathrm{th} & 6 \text { th } & 7 \mathrm{th} & 8 \mathrm{th} \\ \text { ZONES } & 12 \mathrm{c} & 13 \mathrm{c} & 14 \mathrm{c} & 15 \mathrm{c} & 17 \mathrm{c} & 18 \mathrm{c} & 19 \mathrm{c} & 20 \mathrm{c} \\ \text { Each Add. } 1 / 2 \mathrm{Lb} .(C) & 0.75 & 1.5 & 2 & 2.5 & 3.25 & 4 & 5 & 6\end{array}$
Exception: 1st or 2nd zone, where shortest regular mail route is 300 miles or more, third class rate applies.
Books: 8 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 4 cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof-24 or more pages permanently bound, not to exceed 70 pounds in weight.
Library Books: 4 cents for the first pound or fraction thereof and 1 cent for eacli additional pound or fraction thereof-limit of weight 70 pounds-when sent by public ilbraries, organizations, or associations not organized for proft for delivery in 1st three zones or within state where mailed.
Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except First Ciass and newspapers and other periodicals entered as Second Class matter mailed by the publlshers:-
Weight Linuits: 70 lbs , and 100 inches combined length and girth-except between 1st Class postoffices (Postmaster has list) where limalts are: 1n gones 1 and 2,40 lbs. with 72 Inch combined length and girth, other zones 20 lbs . and 72 inch combined length and yirth. Parcels over 84 but under 100 inches combined length and girth charged as 10 pounds.

| Weight in Pounds | LOCAL | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 - 2} \\ & \text { Up to } \\ & 150 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 150 \text { to } \\ 300 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 300 \text { to } \\ 600 \\ \text { miles } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 600 \text { to } \\ & 1000 \\ & \text { miles } \end{aligned}$ | 6 1000 to 1400 miles | 1400 to 1800 miles | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { Over } \\ 1800 \\ \text { mlics } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \$0.18 | 80.23 | 80.23 | 80.: 4 | \$0.26 | \$0.28 | \$0.30 | \$0.32 |
| 2 | . 20 | . 27 | . 29 | . 31 | . 36 | . 40 | . 45 | . 51 |
| 3 | . 21 | . 31 | . 34 | . 38 | . 45 | . 52 | . 61 | f9 |
| 4 | . 23 | . 35 | . 39 | 45 | . 54 | . 64 | . 76 | . 87 |
| 5 | . 24 | . 39 | . 44 | . 52 | . 63 | . 76 | . 91 | 1.05 |
| 6 | . 26 | . 43 | . 49 | . 59 | . 73 | . 88 | 1.06 | 1.23 |
| 7 | . 27 | . 47 | . 54 | . 65 | . 82 | 1.00 | 1.22 | 1.41 |
| 8 | . 29 | . 51 | . 60 | . 73 | . 91 | 1.12 | 1.37 | 1.59 |
| 9 | . 30 | . 55 | . 65 | . 80 | 1.00 | 1.24 | 1.52 | 1.77 |
| 10 | . 32 | . 59 | . 70 | 87 | 1.10 | 1.36 | 1.67 | 1.95 |
| 11 | . 33 | . 63 | . 75 | . 93 | 1.19 | 1.48 | 1.82 | 2.13 |
| 12 | . 34 | . 67 | . 80 | 1.00 | 1.28 | 1.60 | 1.98 | 2.31 |
| 13 | . 36 | . 71 | . 85 | 1.07 | 1.37 | 1.72 | 2.13 | 2.49 |
| 14 | . 37 | . 75 | . 90 | 1.14 | 1.47 | 1.84 | 2.28 | 2.67 |
| 15 | . 39 | . 79 | 96 | 1.21 | 1.56 | 1.96 | 2.43 | 2.5 |
| 16 | 40 | . 83 | 1.01 | 1.28 | 1.65 | 2.08 | 2.58 | 3.03 |
| 17 | . 42 | . 87 | 1.06 | 1.35 | 1.74 | 2.20 | 2.74 |  |
| 18 | . 43 | . 91 | 1.11 | 1.42 | 1.84 | 2.32 | 3.89 | 3.59 |
| 19 | .45 | . 99 | 1.21 | 1.49 | 2.02 | 2.56 | 3.19 | 3.75 |
| 20 | 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(Continued on Page 96)

## POSTAL RATES (Continued from Page 95) <br> SPECIAL CLASSES. - DOMESTIC MAIL.

Special Delivery: First Class Mail: Each piece under 2 lbs .-20c; over 2 up to $10-35 \mathrm{c}$; over $10 \mathrm{lbs}-50 \mathrm{c}$.
Parcel Post: Up to $2 \mathrm{lbs}-35 \mathrm{c}$; over 2 up to $10-45 \mathrm{c}$; over $10 \mathrm{lbs}-60 \mathrm{c}$.
Spectal Handling: Parcel Post only: Up to 2 lbs - 15 c ; over 2 lbs . up to $10-20 \mathrm{c}$; over 10 lbs - 25 c .
(This service expedites mall but does not include speclal dellvery.)
Registered Mall: Up to $\$ 5.00$ indemnity- 40 c ; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-5.5 \mathrm{c}$ : over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-65 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 75.00-75 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 75.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-85 \mathrm{c}$. There are special surcharges when declared values exceed indemnities-see local Postmister about these.
Insured Mall: Third and Fourth Class Only: Indemulty up to $\$ 5.00-5 \mathrm{c}$; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00-10 c ;$ over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00-15 c$; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-20 c$; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-30 \mathrm{c}$. : over $\$ 100$. up to $\$ 200$ - 35 c.
C.O.D.: Indemnitles up to $\$ 5.00$, Registered 80 c ; Not reg. 30 c ; over $\$ 5.00$ up to $\$ 10.00$ Registered 80 c , Non Reg. 40c; over $\$ 10.00$ up to $\$ 25.00$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. 60c; over $\$ 25.00$ up to $\$ 50.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.10$, Non Reg. 70 c; over $\$ 50.00$ up to $\$ 100.00-$ Reg. $\$ 1.20$, Non Reg. 80 c .
Moncy Orders: Limit for each is One Hundred Dollars. If amount of money order is from 1c to $\$ 5.00$ the fee is 10 c : from $\$ 5.01$ to $\$ 10.00$ the fee is 15 c ; from $\$ 10.01$ to $\$ 50.00$ the fee 1825 c : from $\$ 50.01$ to $\$ 100.00$ the fee is 35 c .
Certified Mall: First class only having no value; add 15 c to postage plus (a) 7 c for ret. receipt showing to whom and when del'd; (b) 31c for whom, when, and address where del'd. Inquiry fce 10 c . Obtain blank coupons from Postmaster.

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Letters: Six cents per ounce. Postals four cents each.
Air Mall Parcel Post (Correspondence maay be included in package). Weight limits and sizes same as Surface Mall.

ZONES
Welght
8 oz. up to 1 pound
Each added pound

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,2,3 \\
\$ 0.60 \\
.48
\end{array}
$$



${ }^{6}$
6.75
.64
7
$\$ 0.75$
.72

8
$\$ 0.80$
.80

## POSTAL RATES: International

Letters: Surface rate: To Canada and Mexion 3c per ounce or fraction; to all other countries $8 c$ for the first ounce and $4 c$ each additional ounce or fraction.
Postcards: Sufface rate: To Canada and Mexico, 2c each; 4 c with reply pald. To all other countries $4 c$ each, 80 with reply paid. Maximum size $6 \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ Inches, minimum size $4 \times 23 / 4$ fnches.
Printed Matter. - 2 cents for first two ounces or fraction thereof, $11 / 2$ e each additional 2 oz.
Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.-Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries named in the table below, 3 cents for first 2 ounces and 2 c each additional 2 oz. Do not seal. Mark-"May be Opened for Inspection."
Argentina, Bollvia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombla, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republlc, Ecuador. Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republlc), Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saivador, E1; Spaln and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.
Small Packets. - Three cents for first 2 ounces, and $2 c$ for each additional 2 oz., with a minimum charge of 20 cents per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds, 3 ounces. Dimenslons: same as for letters. (Inquire at main office or classified stations for list of countries which accept small packets and malling instructions.).
Parcel Post.-Basle rate 45 c first pound, 22 c each additional pound. For detailed information consult your local Postmaster.
Registration, Insurance, Return Recelpts-For detailed information concerning these services, consult your local Postmaster.

## AIR MAIL: U.S. (Outside Continent) and International

(Air letter sheets, 10 c each to all countries.)
(Air mail post cards (single), 10 c each to all countries except Canada and Mexlco, 4 c , and St. Plerre and Niquelon. 8 c .)

## Letters and Letter Packages

A. 6 cents: (Per ounce) Canada, Mexico: Armed Forces or Clvilian personnel with Army or Navy Postotfice addresses Continental United States. Alaska, Canal Zone. Canton Island, Guam. Hawail, Puerto Rico, and U. S. Virgin Islands.
B. 10 cents: Central and South America. West Iudies, British and French Gulana British Honduris, Surinam and Bermuda .10-1/2 oz.
C. 15 conts: Great Britain, Furope and other Isiands in waters around it, U.S.S.R.,

Vatican City, Algeria, Egypt, Iceland, Libya, Morocco, Tunls, Turkey .15-1/2 oz. E. 25 cents: All other localitles $.25-1 / 2$ oz.

Welght limit is $4 \mathrm{lbs} ., 6 \mathrm{oz}$. except: Canida, 60 lbs .

## OTHER INTERNATIONAL AIR SERVICE

Because of the varylng rates and conditions, as well as irequent changes, applicable to other countries, it is important that a qualified postal employee handle parcel post transactions. Welght limits vary from 11 to 44 lbs .

## 1. Commercial Papers, Printed Matter, etc., Samples (Unsealed)

| From U. S. to: | First 2 oz |
| :--- | :---: |
| England | $\$ 0.41$ |
| France | .42 |
| Bclglum | .42 |
| Italy | .45 |
| Sweden | .45 |
| Egypt | .52 |

Ea. Add'l 2 oz.
Ea. Add $\begin{array}{r}\text { AO } \\ \$ 0.20 \\ .21 \\ .21 \\ .24 \\ .24 \\ .31\end{array}$
2. Parcel Post

| First 4 oz. | Ea. Add'1 4 oz. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 0.41$ |
| 1.22 | .44 |
| 1.98 | .43 |
| 1.08 | .50 |
| 1.35 | .64 |
| 1.35 |  |

## STATE EXTENSION DIRECTORS

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Alabama: $\quad P$. Daris, Alabama I'olytechnic Institute,

Arizona:
Arlansas:

C'alifornia:
Colorado:
Comnecticut:

Helaware:
Flurida:
Georgia:

Idaho:

Illinois:

Iudiana:
luwa:
Kansas:

Kentucky:
Louisiana:

Maine:
Maryland:
Massachusetts:

Michigan:
Minnesota:

Mississippi:
Missouri:
Montana:
Nebraska:

Nevada:
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North Dakota:
Ohio:
Oklahona:
Oregon:
Pennsylvania:
Rhode Island:
South Carolina:
South Dakota:
Tennessee:
Texas:
Utah:
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Virginia:

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To The Man With
HERNIA


## Who Can Not Submit

## To Surgery

The man conderoned to llve with rupture faces a grim future.

There ls only one known cure . . . surgleal correctlon. Yet, for many, this rellef must be denied or delayed. That leaves only one question $\ln$ the mind of the hernla sufferer: "What kind of a truss should I wear?"' Untll recently there was little cholce. Conventhonal trusses for some 400 years have conslsted
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Now a New Way to Support Hernia
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Rush me ln a plain envelope, full informathon about RUPTURE-GARD. I understand there is absolutely no ohligatlon of my part.

## Name

Address $\qquad$ Zone

Clty sitate

## WEATHER TABLE, <br> Fur foretelling the Weather through all the lunations of each year, forever.

This table, and the accompanying remarks, are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being construetel on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions resperting the earth, and will, by simple inspection, show the olserver what kind of "eather will most probably follow the entrunce of the moon into any of its ruarters, and that so near the truth as to be soldom or never found to fail.

This weather table will answer very well for anywhere in the United States. It is taken from the 1849 issue of 'The Did Furmer's Almanac and was widely used before the advent of the Weather i3ureiu.

The weather foreeasts as given on the right hand pages of the Farm Calendars on pages 15 ihrougfi 37 are strictly for Boston and East of the Hudson River. These forceasts contain elem nts which rise in the proximity of this region to the sea and to the paths of tropieal storms. The application of these foreeasts to middle western, westerin, and southern regions will not bring any reasonable degree of accuracy. However, for a rough rule of thumb if you insist on using the forecast on pages 15-37, you may subtract one day for earh time zone West of the Hudson to co 11 pensate for the Easterly path of continental storms. For every hundred miles north or south of 42 degrees latitude, add a five dexree temperature (colder if north, warmer if south) differential and for every 1000 fcet above sea level consider your locality as five degrees cooler than the weather as given.

## WEATHER TABLE FOR ANYWHERE



Observations. - 1. The nearer the moon's ehanges, first quarter, full, and last quarter are to midnight, the fairer will it be during the next seven days.
2. The space for this calculation oceupies from ten at night till two next morning.
3. The nearer to midday, or noon, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expeeted during the ncxt seven days.
4. The space for this calculation oecupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.
5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.
6. Though the weather, from a variety of irreqular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.
7. Tu prognosticate correctly, espeeially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good vane, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correetly placed.

The above lable was originally formed by Di. Herschell, and is now published with some alterations fou:

## TO THE WEATHER-WISE

Dr. Foster, of 13ruges, who is well known as a meteorologist, declares that, by journals of the weather kept by his grandfather, father, and himself, ever since 1767 , to the present time, whenever the new moon has fallen on a Saturday, the following twenty days have been wet and windy, in nineteen cases out of twenty.

## USE THIS ALMANAC ANYWHERE IN THE U.S.A.

The times given on the left hand calendar pages ( 14 to 36 ) are calculated (every astronomer must have some starting place) exactly for the latitude ( 42 deg .22 min . north) and longitude of Boston and in EASTERN STANDARD TIME which is the time of the 75 th meridian West of Greenwich, England.

To overcome the difficulties of presenting one almanac which shall be useful not only for the spot where the astronomer is standing but also for other places, it has been customary to present three or four extra latitude columns - which at best give but a small measure of the desired accuracy. The Old Farmer's Alinanac adopted a unique, copyrighted system of its own some years ago whereby the times as given may be corrected for wherever you happen to live by the use of the Almanac Data tables on pages 104 and 105.

Opposite the times given on the left hand calendar pages (14-36) for each day in the year for the Rising and Setting of the Sui, Moon and Planets you will find a capitalised letter of the alphabet. Turning to pages 104 and 105 you will find columns for each of these letters as well as a number of cities listed. If you live in one of those cities, simply read off the minus or plus number of minutes in the column under the alphabetical letter and correct the tilnes given on pages 14-36.

If your city is not listed, choose two cities within the same time zone as your locality which lie on either side of your town. Interpolate between the corrections figures given for each key letter for each of these cities respectively and enter the result for your town below. The net figures resulting from this modification will be those to use in correcting the Almanac figures for Boston to get the standard times for your town.

For example, to find the corrections for Peoria, Ill., one finds that Peoria lies about halfway, between Indianapolis and Des Moines. Thus the correction for the key letter " $A$ " at Peoria would lie about half way between those given in the table for Indianapolis and Des Moines ( +12 and +34 respectively) and would be about +23 . Or, by way of a second illustration, Concord, N. H., lies about one-eighth of the way from Portland, Me., to Pittsburgh, Pa., and the correction for the key letter "O" would lie about one-eighth of the way from the correction for Portland $(+2)$ to that for Pittsburgh $(+29)$ and would be +5 .

|  | A | \| ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {m }}$ | C | D |  | E | $\underset{\mathrm{F}}{\mathrm{F}}$ | G | H | I |  | J m | K | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { L } \\ & \text { m }\end{aligned}\right.$ | M | N |  |  | P |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| YOUR TOWN Lat. <br> Lo. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## HOW TIMES ARE CONVERTED FOR YOUR TOWN

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 11 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 20. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7 , are indices to the table on page 104 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:-

BOSTON
Sunrise
Key Letter

Sunset
Key letter
5.10 A.M.E.S.T. G

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sunrise (Boston) $\quad 5.10$ A.M.E.S.T.

| Correction (Column |
| :--- |
| G, page (105) |$+: 38$ Sunrise (Pittsburgh) 5.48 A.M.E.S.T. Sunset (Boston) 6.22 P.M.E.S.T. Correction (Column K, page 105) $+: 33$

## Sunset (Pittsburgh) 6.55 P.M.E.S.T.

Sun Fast. The column headed "Sun Fast" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how fast on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 11 sun time in Boston will be 15 minutes Fast of Eastern Standard Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "Sun Fast"' correction for Boston and that for the locality given in Column I of the table on page 104 or 105.

Length of Day. The figures in the column headed "I.ength of Day" give directly the length of time the Sun will be above the horizon at Boston. The length of day in other localities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset for each locality. (See Sunrise and Sunset above.)

## BOSTON

Length of day
13 h 12 m
(From calendar
page 20, April 11.)

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sunset (Pittshurgh) 6.55 P.M.
Sunrise (Pittshurgh) 5.48 A.M.
Length of Day 13h 711

## 102

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of fiounrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that the constant additional correction taken from Columa on pages 104.105 must be applied.

## BOSTON

Moonset
Key letter

## PLTTSBLRGH

| Moonset Bostom) | 3.12 A. M. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Correction (Column O, page 103 | -:\% |
| Correction (Column (1), page 10.i) | +:01 |
| Mounrise (Pittsburgh) | $3.4 \lambda$ A.M. |

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appronriate corrections from Columans 1 and $\$$ on page 104.
BOSTON

Moon souths $\quad 9.3{ }^{-7}$ I'M. E.S.T.

April 11
Page 20
PITTSBLRGH
Moun souths
(Boston) 9.37 P.M.
Correction (Columan I, page 105) $+: 36$
Correction (Column 3, page 105 ) $+: 01$

Moon souths (Pittsburgh) 10.14 P.M., E.S.T. The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and setting of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Meroury are given for Boston in the table on page 10. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the tinces of sunrise and sunset given on page 101 .

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the table below to the times of sunpise and sunset given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.


## TIDE CORRECTIONS

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Pier). Where a value in the "height difference"" column is preceded by an*, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.


Example: The figures for Full sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 14-36 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 15-37. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures-upper for the morning-and lower for the evening. The conversion of the times of the tides at Boston to those of Miami is given by way of iliustration.

Example: Apr. 11. See page 20, column 11, for time; page 21 for height.
BOSTON
MIAMI
High Tide (from page 20) 8.30 P.M.E.S.T.

[^5]V＇S•ח NI SLLNIOd TTV－VLVG OVNVNTV


OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN．ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U．S．A．
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## Answer to Rebuses <br> （Pages ts and（jo）

1．Plongli chaise－rs beer in－ 2 pruning lowe－oks．（ Plonifle shares beaten into priming hooks．）
2. And sofa well my fi－（0n）－ fest low－ppp．（And so farewell my．fondest homes．）
$\therefore$ Do knot（oxer－n－time－8） ewer own rap－asn－eye－tea！（Ib， mot overestimate your oil（at parity．）

4．Tea－her－e is knot error ＂－ans－rye－us in ewe three ats． There is no terror，（＇assiut．in Vt sur threats．）
i．Sharp lies－lal boat－a r ate butt＂a ut cups－ii．（Shar＂h－kwoltod boats are sate，but（an（•aj心iz＊．）
ii．（ice hay－v bee－enu tomb－
 heron to migrate in Hocks．
$\div$ sum dam－cell－s can sk 8 rem ark－a－bee－ly well．（some damsels can skate remarkably WH11．）
$\therefore$ Eye－f ewe $\begin{gathered}\text {－tub } \\ \therefore \text { er toe }\end{gathered}$ sew will f－awl．It you stub your tow you will fall．
！）．Sleigh－tea（c）（over）ed limise－s $R$ safest from corn flag－ ration．Slate covered lobster are safest from contlauration．

10．Men as well at a women r maid vane by tom（b）well pea－ mays．（den as well as mumbly are made vain by to much praise．

11．OT－hat eye head the wing s－of－a－dove．（0 that I last the wines of a clove．）

12．Canes intell－r．serenta $x$ fimble－eye－tea $r$－alert full．If a－ utu intelligent e amt fidelity are Wonderful．）

13． 1000 harts beet has－pip－ 1：．One thousand hearts beat lab lily．）

14．$工$ E body rall deco pher tea－h－eyes．（Ant゙buly can beni－ plur this．）
（Concluded I＇art＊11：1．）

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## GLOSSARY OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS, ETC.

Aph. - Aphelion . . . Planet revolving about sun reaches point in its orbit farthest away from the sun.
Apo.-Apogee . . MIon reaches point in its orbit farthest from Earth.
Conj. - conjunction . . . monent of closest approach to each other of any two heavenly bodies.
declination (see top left hand calendar pages) . . . ineasure of angular distance any celestial object lies perpendicularly north or south of celestial equator. Exactly analogous to terrestrial latitude. (JF. gives declination at time each day the sinn is due South.
Dominical Letter . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Eclipse, annular ... when sunlight shows around the IIoon during the eclipse.
Eclipse, lunar . . opposition of fun and $1100 n$ with moon at or near node.
Eclipse, solar . . . conjunction of Sin and Moon with Moon at or near norle.
Ecliptic ... that circle in which the plane of the orbit of the Earth about the Sun would if extended cut the celestial sphere - or the apparent path of the Sun in the sky in a year due to the Earth's revolution about the Sun each year.
El. - elongation . . apparent angular listance of a member of the solar system from the sun as seen from the Earth.
Epact . . . used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars, age of calendar moon Jan. 1.
Eq. . . . equator.
Equinox, autumnal . . Sun passes from northern to southern hemisphere. Fall.
Equinox. vernal. . sun passcs from southern to northern hemisphere. spring.
Full Sea (Morn and Eve). the time the tide is high in the morning and in the evening at Commonwealth Pier, Buston. A correction table in the UFA also adjusts this tine for other places. (Sec page 103)
Gr. E1. . . . greatest elongation.
Golden Number . . . ised in reckoning civil calendars.
Inf. - Inferior ... Inferior conjunction is when the Planet is between the Sun and the Earth.
Julian Period . . . First year was 4713 B.C. Its length is 7980 years.
Moon's Age . . . average time elapsing between new moons (max. $29^{1}$ a days). Calculated when Moon is due sonth.
(D) First Quarter . moon in quadrature East or one half of the side of the moon toward the earth is illuminated.
(O) Full Moon . . moon reaches opposition.
(C) Last Quarter . . moon in quadrature West.
(-) New Moon . . Sun and Moon in conjunction.
Moon Rise and Set .
as used in the OF. apply only to risings and settings between sunset and sunrise or during the night.
Moon Runs High or Low . . . day of month AIoon Souths highest or lowest above the horizon.
Moon Souths . . . Mioon exactly above Sonth point of observer's horizon.
Occultations . . . eclipses of Stars by the Moon.
Opposition ..time when Sun, and Moon or llanet appear on opposite sides of the sky (elongation 180 degrees).
O.S. - Old Style . . was when calendar was eleven days "out of whack." In September, 1752, the 3rd was reckoned as the 14 th, to make present calendar.
Peri. - Perigee. . . Moon reaches point in its orbit closest to Earth.
Peri. - Perihelion . . . Planet revolving abont the Sun reaches point in its orbit closest to sun.
R.A. - Right Ascension . . . the measure Eastward along the celestial equator of any celestial body from the vernal equinox to the point where the circle which passes through the object perpendicular to the celestial equator intersects the latter.
Rain . . . drops large enough to splatter on the old man's bald head.
Roman Indiction . ., used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars.
Snow. . . when a cat's tracks are visible on the barn roof.
Solar Cycle . . . used in reckoning civil calendars.
Solstice, Summer . . . point at which the sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropic of Cancer. Beginning of Sunnuer.
Solstice, Winter. . limit of Sun's journey south of the celestial equator, passing overhead on the Tropics of Capricorn. Beginning of Winter,
Star, Evening . . . above horizon at sunset.
Star, Morning . . . above horizon at Sunrise.
Stat. -stationary . . . when the apparent movement of a Planet against the background of Stars stops - just before same comes to opposition.
Sunrise and Sunset . . . visible rising and setting of Sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon of an observer whose eyes are 15 feet above ground level.
Sun Fast ... the times given in this column must be subtractel from your Sun Dial to arrive at the correct time.
Sup. - Superior . . . Superior Conjunction is when the Sun is between the Planet and the Earth.
Twilight . . begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the Zenith - or the Sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.
Underground Moon. . . one which changes its phases between 12 M. and 1 A.M.


#### Abstract

(Continued from page 107 ) 15. Pianos of-x w-ear 0 boot a thin ma-hog(on)E coat. (Pianos often wear nothing but a thin mahogany coat.) 16. Man-y hay-pie gnu y-ears toe ewe awl. (Many happs new years to you all.) 17. The bellows o-fan ox can knot $b$ men-dead. (The beilows of an ox cannot be mended.) 18. Death two D's-pot-s \& tie-R-ant-s. (Death to Despots and Tyrants!) 19. Thanksgiring Rebus-2-r-keys 100= cow-1 4 ewer cell-vv. (Turkeys, look out for yourselres ! 20. Sum $r$ buss. y hus-king corn only 2 fin-d red ears. (Some are busy husking corn, only to find red ears.) 21. Caf-s r mower dome-stick tea-hay-n dog-s general-eye r. (Cats are more domestic than dogs generally are.)

2?. Gun barrel-s shoe-ld $B$ well bee-urn-i-shed. (Gun barrels should be well burnished.)

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## GOOD ADVICE

## If you your lips

 Would keep from slips,Five thlngs observe with care: Of whom you speak, To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where. If you your ears Would keep from jeers,

## These things keep meekly hid:

 Myself and I ,And mine and my.
And how "l" do or did.



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[^0]:    *The Dominiral Letter is used instead "f the usual "s" for "Sunday" by almanac makers for determining at a glance (a) the year of the almanac, (b) on what day of the week any day of the month will fall.

[^1]:    op Aries, head. Ani
    8 Taurus, neck. tad
    $\square$ Gemini, arms. G'M
    $\stackrel{\sigma}{\sigma}$ Cancer, breast. CNC
    Q Leo, heart. Leo
    IID Virgo, belly. Yir
    $\bumpeq$ Libra, reins. LIB
    IrI Scorpio, secrets. sco
    I Sagittarius, thighs. sGR
    b Capricormus, knees. cap

    * Aquarins, legs. AQR

    F Pisces, feet. Psc

[^2]:    
    $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Rises．} \\ \text { h．} \\ \text { h．} \\ \text { m．} \\ \text { m．}\end{array}\right|$
    
    
    5
    
    
    
    

[^3]:    "If ice in November will bear a duck, nothing

[^4]:    *Tabasco is the registered trademark for the brand of pepper sauce made by Mcllhenny Co., Avery Island, La.

[^5]:    High tide (Boston)
    8.30 P.M.

    Correction above
    High tide (Miami)
    $-3.00$
    Height (Miami)
    5.30 P.M.E.S.T.
    (10.5 x 0.3 )

